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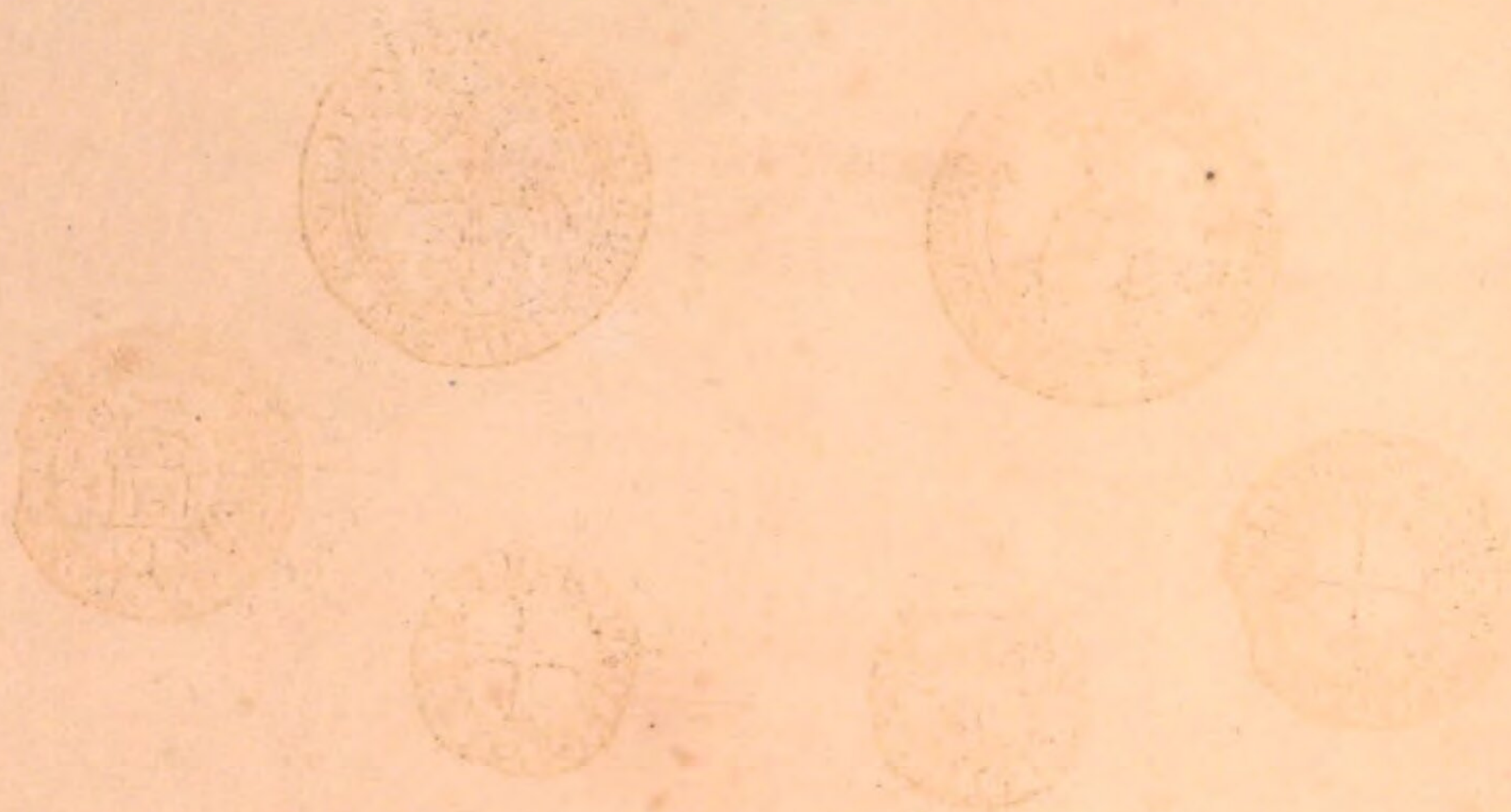
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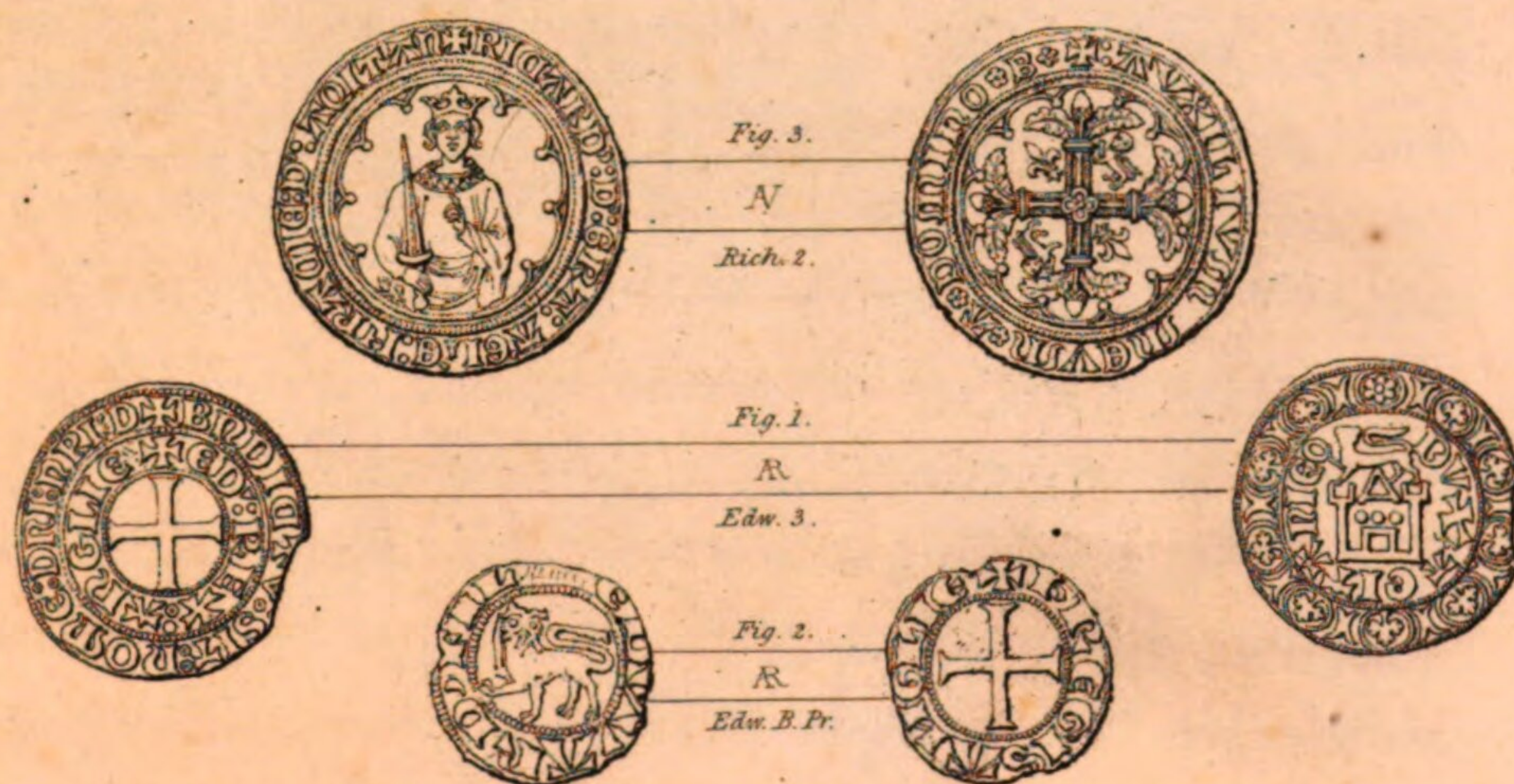


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THE
NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DESCRIPTION
OF THE
ANGLO-GALLIC COINS
IN
THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



LONDON :

H. Corbould del.

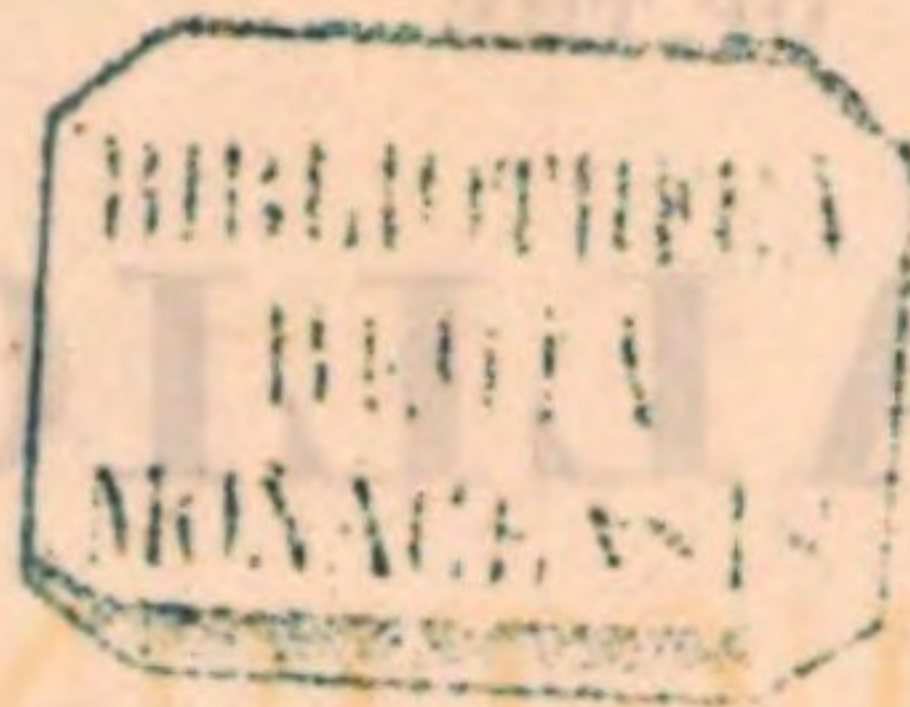
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1826.

London, Published Augth 1826, by the R.^{ts} Hon. the Trustees of the British Museum.

DESCRIPTION



ANGLO-SAXON COINS

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

The arrangement and the description of the Coins in this Catalogue have been prepared by Mr. Thomas, as that also some small part of the Catalogue is to be printed in the same manner. It was however evident upon examination that the work was not as the work had proceeded, and that some more time was required to be added in that state in which the work was intended to be printed. In the meantime, the Catalogue is to be printed in the same manner as the work was intended to be printed. The arrangement and the description of the Coins in this Catalogue have been prepared by Mr. Thomas, as that also some small part of the Catalogue is to be printed in the same manner. It was however evident upon examination that the work was not as the work had proceeded, and that some more time was required to be added in that state in which the work was intended to be printed. In the meantime, the Catalogue is to be printed in the same manner as the work was intended to be printed.

LONDON:

Printed by W. Nicol, Cleveland Row; and sold at the British Museum; by G. and W. Nicol, Pall Mall; J. Murray, Albemarle Street; Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Co. Paternoster Row; Payne and Foss, Pall Mall; J. and A. Arch, Cornhill; and Harding, Lehard, and Co. Pall Mall East.

1826.

INTRODUCTION.

THE arrangement and the description of the Coins in this Catalogue had been prepared by Mr. Combe, as had also some small part of the prefatory Notices to the earlier reigns. It was however evident upon examination, that the work, even as far as it had proceeded, had not been revised by him; and that it was not in that state in which he would have consented to see it placed before the Public. Adhering therefore, with one or two exceptions, to the arrangement and denomination of Mr. Combe, I have considered myself at liberty to make such alterations and additions to the other parts as seemed to me desirable. Still, perhaps, some apology is necessary for making any alterations in what had been prepared by a gentleman so conversant with the subject, and so accurate in his descriptions, as Mr. Combe.

During the period in which the Coins of the Anglo-Gallic series were struck, the types adopted by the artists consisted of forms so intricate and so varied, that ordinary language does not supply words which convey a correct idea of the object represented. In

order to supply this deficiency, a few terms from heraldry were borrowed by numismatic writers, but they have not generally been used in a sense conformable to that of the science from whence they have been derived, and consequently convey erroneous impressions. Much want of accuracy too is observable in the descriptions of many writers upon this subject, the same terms having been applied to dissimilar forms, and the same forms having been described in very various terms. Under such circumstances, I have wished to avail myself of this opportunity of attempting a more accurate language of description, by introducing additional terms from heraldry and architecture; and limiting their application, as strictly as the nature of the objects will admit, according to the meaning of the professors of these sciences, who having been habitually engaged in the description of a multiplicity of complicated forms, have necessarily adopted or created short expressive terms of known signification. An explanation of such of these terms as are not in general use is annexed; and this, with reference to some coin on which the form described is delineated, will, it is hoped, remove any difficulty which may appear upon a first view.

That this work may in some degree serve as a general view of the Anglo-Gallic coinages, and that it may be rendered of more use to those who may take an interest in this series of coins than could be derived from a mere catalogue of any single collection, a few notices have been added of such coins as are not contained in the British Museum, and references are given to the figures which have been published by previous authors. The inaccuracy of most of

these is much to be regretted; and so generally pervades every work which has treated of this series, that no dependence can be placed upon any description, or conjecture founded upon them. Several authors have copied the errors of their predecessors, and added fresh ones of their own; the same identical coin has been differently represented by different authors, and thereby become the authority for various types which have no real existence. Even the late figures of Ruding are incorrect; and it is only to the plates of the work now published, that reference can be made with any degree of confidence. These have been engraved by Moses, from drawings by Corbould, and under the superintendence of Mr Combe; and their accuracy and beauty are such as might be expected from such a combination of care and talent. The slightest inaccuracy, which, upon comparison of the plate with the coin, I have been able to detect, is noticed in the description.

The series of Anglo-Gallic Coins is not extensive, but the specimens of by far the greater number of denominations are extremely rare; and as it is not agreeable to commence what it is almost hopeless to accomplish, few persons have attempted to perfect a series, but have contented themselves with the possession of a few pieces as specimens. Sir Charles Frederick seems to have taken a great interest in this series, and to have collected as many pieces as his opportunities permitted; his acquisitions, however, were not very numerous, consisting only of seven gold, and forty-two silver and billon coins, including some duplicates. The plates which he caused to be engraved were supposed to have been taken from

specimens in his own collection, and much misinformation has been circulated from that work having been quoted under such an erroneous impression. His plates were in very many instances copied from previous publications, whose errors have been thereby repeated; and the supposed authenticity of his work gave the credit of genuineness to coins which never existed, and made impressions upon the minds of collectors which has not been entirely removed by the more correct appreciation of his figures, which was effected by a comparison of them with the coins themselves when offered for sale in May, 1786. The principal purchasers at the sale of these coins were Mr. Southgate and Mr. Hodsol, whose acquisitions eventually merged in the vast collection of Mr. Tyssen. This gentleman had nineteen gold, and one hundred and fifteen silver and billon coins, more than one-third of which were duplicates. All the gold, and many of the others, were, at his sale, purchased by Barré Charles Roberts, whose collection was also enriched from other sources, and whose series therefore became more valuable than any which had preceded it. This gentleman was extremely attached to the study of every thing which could illustrate the history and antiquities of his native country. Its coinage in particular occupied a great share of his attention, and the liberality of an indulgent and most affectionate father, encouraged the pursuit, and enabled him to form a collection of the current monies of Great Britain and its dependencies, which has scarcely ever been equalled. "The principal part of it was made before he had attained the age of sixteen. His knowledge of the subject at that period was extensive and critical in a degree that would have done credit to an antiquary

of established character." His name was well known amongst collectors, his taste and his judgment were highly appreciated, and his zeal and industry were conspicuous. He was "a youth in whom the hopes and wishes of parents and friends were centered, and who justified them in the cultivation of his natural talents, and the exercise of the domestic affections, creating and maintaining the happiness of that circle of which he was the delight and the ornament." Scarcely had he concluded his studies in the University, when his declining strength alarmed his friends, and e'er he had completed the twenty-first year of his age, their worst fears were realized. He died January 1, 1810.

After the lamented death of this young gentleman, his whole collection was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, and a reference to this Catalogue will shew, that from his cabinet was derived the greater part of those treasures of the Anglo-Gallic series which are possessed by this establishment.

I cannot dismiss this Work from my hands, without lamenting that it was not completed by the gentleman by whom it had been commenced ; his accuracy, his experience, his perfect knowledge of the subject, would have added much that would have encreased its interest to the general reader, and have augmented the knowledge of the learned. A serious and protracted illness long deprived the world of the fruits of his labours, and his death, which has ensued during the progress of these pages through the press, has overwhelmed with affliction those to whom his virtues had endeared

him. Severe indeed has been their trial, but not without its blessings; their affection has been proved by those unremitted attentions which combined love and duty can alone perform, and their faith evinced by that patient acquiescence in an afflicting dispensation, which the principles of Christianity can alone produce.

EDW. HAWKINS.

British Museum,

Nov. 8, 1826.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

Plain Cross, has each limb of equal thickness throughout.

Cross Calvary, a plain cross, having the lowest limb the longest. *Vid. Salutes of Hen. VI. Pl. iii. fig. 1. Angelot, Pl. iii. fig. 2.*

— patée, has each limb gradually increasing in width towards the extremity. *Vid. Gros of Edw. III. Pl. i. fig. 12.*

— patée at the ends, has each limb plain, spreading only at the extremities. *Vid. Pl. i. fig. 1.*

— patonce, is like the cross patée, but has the extremity of each limb trifid, like the lower half of a fleur de lis. *Vid. Denier of Hen. IV. Pl. ii. fig. 4.*

— potent, has a plain cross piece at the end of each limb, like the head of a crutch, or "Potent." *Vid. Gros of Hen. V. Pl. ii. fig. 2.*

— crosslet, has a plain cross piece near the end of each limb.

— fleury, has a fleur de lis at each extremity.

— flurt, has the upper half of a fleur de lis at each extremity. *Vid. Gros of Hen. V. Pl. ii. fig. 2.*

— avellanée, terminates in a form somewhat resembling a nut within its calyx. *Vid. Pl. i. fig. 13 or 14.*

— quernée, has an acorn between two oak leaves at each extremity. *Vid. Hardi d'or of Edw. B. P. Pl. ii. fig. 3.*

— collarino, has a fillet on each side of each limb. *Vid. Guiennois, Leopard, or Double Hardi of Edw. III. Pl. i. fig. 1, 2, 3, 4.*

— pierced, has a circular perforation in the centre. *Vid. Groat of Hen. IV. Pl. iii. fig. 1.*

— corniced, has a moulded cornice or capital at each extremity. *Vid. Leopards of Edw. III. or Edw. B. P. Pl. i. fig. 3. or Pl. ii. fig. 1.*

Cartouch, is a modillion or scroll ornament of any undefined form. *Vid. Guiennois of Edw. III. Pl. i. fig. 1, 2.*

Slipped, as trefoil slipped is when the footstalk is apparent. *Vid. Leopard of Edw. III. Pl. i. fig. 3.*

ANGLO-GALLIC COINS.

THE commencement of the series of Anglo-Gallic coins, or of money struck in France by English Princes, is involved in some degree of uncertainty; Ducarel, Pl. i. fig. 1, 2. and Pl. viii. fig. 99, followed by Duby, copying De Boze and Venuti, has given figures of three coins, which they ascribe to our William I.; but as there is not any thing in the type or legend which connects them with England, they are supposed to have been struck before the Conquest, and have not therefore any claim for insertion in this series. One coin indeed has been published by Ducarel, Pl. vi. fig. 72, where the portrait of this King appears with the royal title, and an inscription, pointing out Dieppe or Lillebone as the place of mintage, but there is not much doubt of this having been a despicable imposition of John White, in whose possession it was said then to be. This man was a dealer in coins, and is notorious for the sacrifice of honesty to paltry profit in the infamous fabrication of pieces which it did not require any skill either to design or execute. No mention is made of the existence of any Anglo-Gallic coins struck by William II. Henry I. or Stephen.

HENRY II.

therefore, is the first of our English Monarchs who can with safety be asserted to have struck money for the use of his French domains. This Prince succeeded to the crown of England in 1154; he was the eldest son of Geoffry Plantagenet, from whom he inherited the Earldom of Anjou and Touraine, and of the Empress Matilda,

through whom he derived Normandy and Maine, in the Duchy of which he was invested in 1150, about a year before the death of his father. In 1151 he succeeded to the rest of his father's territorial possessions; and by his marriage with Eleanor, the divorced wife of Louis VII. he became the eleventh Duke of Aquitaine, and Earl of Poitou; thus increasing his domains by the acquisition of Guienne, Poitou, Xaintonge, Auvergne, Perigord, Angoumois and Limousin. Some years afterwards, upon the death of his brother, he contrived to annex Bretagne. Of all these Gallic territories, Aquitaine is the only one for the use of which he is known to have struck any coins, and of these the only one type with which antiquarians are acquainted is that of which the British Museum has the specimen hereafter described.

The Anglo-Gallic coins of this King must have been struck in or before the year 1168, as in that year he gave up Aquitaine to his son, Richard Cœur de Lion.

ELEANOR.

Eleanor was the daughter and heiress of William, the ninth Duke of Aquitaine and Earl of Poitou, "*qui est saint en Paradis.*" Upon the pretended death and actual retirement to Jerusalem of her father, in 1137, she was married at Bourdeaux to Louis, afterwards the seventh of that name, King of France; from whom, after a cohabitation of fifteen years, she was divorced upon a plea of consanguinity. Scarcely two months after this capricious or superstitious repudiation, she was married to Henry, afterwards the second, of England; who in her right became the eleventh Duke of Aquitaine and Earl of Poitou. After the death of her husband, Henry, it appears, according to Bouchet, that she assumed the title and exercised the authority of Duchess even during the time that the same privileges were enjoyed by her son, Richard Cœur de Lion.

Two types of her coins are known ; one, in which her name occurs jointly with that of her first husband Louis, and which consequently is excluded from this series ; and the other, of which the specimen hereafter described is in the British Museum.

As her marriage contract with Louis was executed by her father simultaneously with the rehearsal of his own death and performance of his obsequies, she did not bear the title of Duchess until her divorce, and as two " little months " only elapsed before her second marriage, it is exceedingly probable that this coin was not struck until after the death of Henry, in 1189, upon her re-assumption of the title of Duchess, which is expressed upon the coin.

Ducarel and Duby give each two plates of this coin, in which the only variations are the size, and the form of the last letter in the word DUCISIA. There is very little doubt that these apparent differences arise from incorrect representations. The figure in De Boze, which is certainly larger than it ought to be, is the original from which those are copied which represent that letter like a T ; Sir Charles Frederick's plate is the original of those with the letter A ; now the coin which this plate professes to represent is the identical one in the British Museum, of which the accompanying figure Pl. i. is a most correct representation ; from whence it may be concluded that there exists only one type of this coin, and that the mistake has originated from one engraver representing the letter as he saw it, and another as he thought it ought to be.

RICHARD I.

Richard Cœur de Lion, the third son of Henry II. and Eleanor was born Sept. 13, 1157, and in the year 1160 was contracted in marriage to the daughter of Raymond, Earl of Barcelona. The espousals were to take place when the parties should have arrived at a proper age, and Richard was then to be invested in the Duchy of

Aquitaine, and the Earldom of Poitou. This contract never took effect; the investiture, however, was made in 1168, and Richard at the same time did homage to Louis, King of France, for these possessions. This chivalrous Prince is said by Le Blanc (p. 153), upon the authority of an ordinance dated Rouen, 1168, to have coined money in Normandy, Tours, Anjou, and Maine, but no such coins are now known to exist.

Of his Aquitaine money some specimens are in the hands of Antiquaries, though unfortunately the British Museum does not contain one. As upon some of these the title of King is omitted, while upon others it is expressed, it is probable that he struck money in this Duchy before his accession to the throne of England, upon the death of his father, in 1189.

Of his Poitou money, the British Museum possesses the three specimens hereafter described; which, from the titles thereon, must have been struck after he came to the crown in 1189, and probably previous to 1196, when he is said to have ceded the revenues of Aquitaine and Poitou, himself however retaining the property, to Otto, afterwards Emperor, the third son of his sister Matilda and Henry the Lion. Though this cession was probably only a temporary one, and a pledge for the repayment of a sum which this Prince may have advanced for his uncle's ransom; yet, that the Prince exercised the right of coining money for these provinces is highly probable, as Bouchet mentions having seen an instrument by which he appointed a certain person to the office of engraver of the mint in Poitiers. This city, the capital of the province, appears to have been the usual place of mintage, and the money which Richard coined, as Earl of Poitou, was probably struck there.

Richard died in 1199.

For the Aquitaine money of Richard, see De Boze. Ducarel, Pl. i. fig. 5. Pl. viii. fig. 102. Pl. xiii. figg. 2, 3. Snelling, Pl. i. figg. 5, 7, 8. Duby, Pl. xxxii. figg. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. figg. 3, 4, 5, 6.

JOHN.

After the death of Richard Cœur de Lion in 1199, his mother Eleanor continued to enjoy the titles of Duchess of Aquitaine and Countess of Poitou, and associating with her son John, who succeeded his brother as King of England, she retained these domains till very nearly the close of her life in 1204. After her death, the Duchy of Normandy, with all the estates in France belonging to the English King, was confiscated by the Court of Peers of France for the crime of felony and parricide committed by John, who was charged with having killed with his own hand, in 1203, his nephew Arthur, son of his elder brother Geoffry, because this young Prince lawfully disputed with him his title to the crown of England. For this atrocity, and because John refused to appear before the Court of Peers at Paris, when summoned to answer for the murder of Arthur, Philip the August proceeded to enforce the confiscation by the power of the sword, and to take away from him the provinces he possessed between the Loire and the Seine, as well as those between the Loire and the Garonne. John however still styled himself Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, on his great seal of England. It does not appear that this imbecile monarch coined money in any of the French provinces during his struggle for their possession with the more legitimate heir, his nephew Arthur, nor during the time when the French King was rapidly wresting them from him, and annexing them to his own dominions. After a reign of seventeen years, remarkable for its vacillations between tyrannical arrogance and submissive cowardice, John died in the year 1216, leaving the kingdom of England, and the mutilated remnant of his Gallic territories, to his son Henry III.

HENRY III.

The sagacity and activity of Louis IX. met with scarcely more obstacles from this monarch than the somewhat similar qualities of his predecessor Philip had from this monarch's father, the imbecile John; and before the year 1269 the saint had so reduced the power of England, that scarcely any of the Gallic territories remained to it but Gascony and Les Landes, with the towns of Bourdeaux and Bayonne. By a treaty, however, executed this year, Louis agreed to relinquish to Henry the territories of Xaintonge, Limousin, Quercy, Perigord, and Agenois, and to erect them into a Duchy by the name of Guienne; reserving to himself the homage due to a sovereign and superior lord; upon conditions that Henry at the same time formally renounced all right and claim to the Duchy of Normandy and the Earldoms of Anjou, Maine, Touraine, and Poitou, with all the other lands he possessed on that side of the sea. The surrender by Louis of Agenois and part of Xaintonge, was only conditional upon the death of the Earl of Poitiers and his wife without issue; some similar condition accompanied the stipulation with regard to Quercy; and these parts of the treaty were not carried into execution during the life of Henry.

Upon his first great seal Henry styled himself Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou; which titles, upon his second seal, after the treaty of 1269, were abridged to Duke of Aquitaine. We have not any evidence that he attempted to exercise the privilege of coining money for any of those provinces of which he retained the title, except in those parts of which he had also actual possession. Of the money itself, even for such parts, there are not any known specimens, and the evidence is therefore confined to an order dated 1228, in the 12th year of his reign, requiring Henry de Trubeville, Seneschal of Gascony, to coin his money

of Bourdeaux of the same weight and fineness as that of Tours, either at his town of Langon or of Reole. (Rymer, tom. i. p. 105, Edit. 3, 1737.) "If this order were ever executed," says Mr. Combe, "it is probable that the coins struck in one of these towns, did not bear the name of Henry.

In Sir Charles Frederick's Plates is figured a coin struck by one of our Henries as Duke of Aquitaine, which has been ascribed to this monarch by Ducarel, Pl. xiii. fig. 4, followed by Duby, xxxvii. fig. 10, and Ruding, Suppl. Part ii. Pl. x. fig. 10; but Mr. Combe, concurring with Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 1, has "very little doubt that it belongs to Henry IV. from its resemblance to a coin of Richard II." which is figured in Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 34. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. fig. 8.

EDWARD I.

Edward I. eldest son of Henry III. and Eleanor his Queen, succeeded to the crown of England in 1272, upon the death of his father, the news of which he received in Sicily, on his return to England from the Holy Land. He acquired the earldom of Ponthieu in France by his marriage with Eleanor, the only child of Joan, (second wife of Ferdinand III. of Spain), daughter and heiress of John Earl of Ponthieu; and on the death of Joan, in 1279, the Earldom devolved upon Eleanor, and through her upon her husband Edward I. From his father Henry he inherited the provinces which, by the treaty with France dated 1269, had been erected into the Duchy of Guienne, but it was not before the year 1279 that he accomplished the fulfilment of those stipulations which had been conditional, and became possessed of the greater part of the territories which it had been agreed should be ceded to him; and according to some historians, received a yearly pension of ten thousand pounds, in lieu of some certain portions which were yet

reserved from him. By frequent memorials and remonstrances, and some demonstration of hostilities, he at length, in 1286, obtained possession of Xaintonge, which was the last country withheld from him; and thus became actual as well as titular Duke of Guienne and its appendages, and Earl of Ponthieu. In 1292, an accidental quarrel between an English and French sailor having encreased to regular engagements between large fleets fitted out by individuals, it became necessary for the Monarchs to take cognizance of this irregular warfare, and Philip IV. instigated by the complaints of his subjects, who, as well as himself, were irritated by the disgrace they had sustained by numerous defeats, sent to Edward to demand reparation for the damage sustained, and upon his refusal, summoned him as a vassal to make appearance in his courts. This led to lengthened discussions, which by the mediation of the two Queens, terminated in Edward's ceding his Gallic territories to Philip, who professed himself anxious only to save the point of honour, and promised solemnly to make instant restitution. The fulfilment of this promise was at first postponed upon some frivolous plea or other, and finally refused. Edward was so occupied with the affairs of Scotland, that it was not before the year 1297, that he could effectually turn his attention to the object so near his heart as the recovery of these provinces. Having then made a league with the Earls of Holland and Flanders, he led a large army into France, and without coming to any extensive engagement, or indeed meeting with any great success, he evinced so much resolution to effect by arms what he could not obtain by negotiation, that the King of France agreed to resign those provinces which he had obtained by a paltry subterfuge, and had continued to hold by fraud and a dishonourable breach of his word. This concession was made in a truce for two years, which was signed in June 1298, and confirmed by a league in 1302, when Edward agreed to do unconditional homage for Guienne, as a Peer of

France. This illustrious monarch died in 1307, in the 35th year of his reign, having just concluded the 68th of his age.

Edward I. coined money for his Earldom of Ponthieu, of which figures may be seen in De Boze. Ducarel, Pl. i. figg. 8, 9, 10, Pl. viii. fig. 103. Snelling, Pl. i. figg. 9, 10. Duby, Pl. lxxiv. figg. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. figg. 11, 12, 13. These pieces are supposed to have been struck at Abbeville, the capital of the province, and where the Earls had long established their mint. The British Museum does not possess any specimens of this money of Ponthieu.

Of the money coined for his Duchy of Aquitaine, and which was struck at Bourdeaux, there are in the British Museum the two specimens described hereafter; and if we compare with these the pieces which Ducarel, Pl. xiii. figg. 5, 6, calls halfpennies of the third Edward, not a doubt will remain that that author was mistaken, and that all were struck by either Edward I. or II. See Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 11. Duby, Pl. xxxii. figg. 13, 15.

Upon the money both of Guienne and Ponthieu, this monarch introduces the lion passant, guardant. The animal thus represented was the heraldic bearing of Aquitaine, and by Henry II. was incorporated with the two similar animals which were the bearing of Normandy, and this incorporated coat has ever since been borne by the Kings of England.

EDWARD II.

Edward II. upon the death of his father in 1307, succeeded to the throne of England, the Duchy of Guienne, its appendages, and the Earldom of Ponthieu. When Charles the Fair succeeded to the throne of France in 1321, he wished to possess himself of these provinces, and availed himself of an opportunity to create a quarrel

with Edward, and summoned him to appear at Paris. This weak Prince, as usual, preferring pleasure to business, did not attempt either to pacify or resist the French King; who thereupon confiscated the estates, and proceeded to enforce his sentence by arms. Soon afterwards, Edward's Queen, Isabella, sister to Charles, passed over into France, for the purpose of engaging her brother's assistance, as well to relieve herself from the influence of the Spencers in England, as to effect the restoration of the confiscated provinces in France. After many intricate negotiations to compose the conflicting interests of the two kings, her own and the Spencers, the Queen contrived that her son Edward (afterwards the third of England), should be sent over to her in September, 1325; and that he should previously receive from his father the absolute grant of the Duchy of Guienne and Earldom of Ponthieu. In a few days after the Prince's arrival at Paris, he did homage to his uncle King Charles the Fair, who restored to him the Duchy of Guienne, which he had wrested from his father, retaining however to himself the Agenois. Thus was Edward himself deprived of all his Gallic provinces, and his family of a valuable portion of them. Whether he coined any money for these territories while they were in his possession is exceedingly uncertain; for it is impossible to determine whether the coins which have been attributed to Edward I. might not have been struck by this King, his unfortunate son, Edward II.

EDWARD III.

Edward III. was the son of Edward II. and his Queen Isabella, and was proclaimed King of England upon the deposition of his father in 1327, when he himself was not quite fifteen years of age. The retention of the Agenois by the French King was mortifying to Edward's pride, and perhaps stimulated him in some degree to prose-

cute the claim he advanced to the crown of France upon the death of his uncle Charles. Being fully occupied during the early part of his reign, in Scotland and at home, he consented to do homage for Guienne and Ponthieu ; but, having disengaged himself from those affairs, he, in 1339, led an army into France, but only to lead it back again. On his passage, the following year, to renew the attempt, he encountered the French fleet, and obtained as complete a victory as almost ever graced the annals even of England; but though this enabled him to land his army peaceably in Flanders, and undertake the siege of Tournay, he obtained no success, and again retired to England. An expedition into Bretagne, in 1342, ended in a similarly ineffectual manner. In 1344 hostilities were again renewed, and Edward sent the Earl of Derby into Guienne, with orders to prosecute the war with vigour. The Earl's success in 1345 drew towards him the French army, which induced him, the following year, to retire to Bourdeaux until Edward could come to his assistance. This monarch being twice driven back by contrary winds, resolved, as he could not reach Bourdeaux, to direct his course towards Normandy, where he landed his army at La Hogue. After having ravaged the country, and destroyed several towns, he terminated the campaign by the memorable battle of Cressy, on August 24, 1346, and then commenced the siege of Calais. This place did not surrender until August 4, the following year, when Edward turned out all the French inhabitants, and peopled the place with English, making it a staple for wool, leather, tin, and lead, which were the principal articles of English production in demand by foreign merchants. Having thus settled this town, which remained in the hands of the English two hundred and twenty-one years, Edward returned to England. In 1354 hostilities were again renewed, by Edward's making an incursion from Calais into the Boulonnois and Artois, while he sent the Black Prince into Guienne, who from thence ravaged the southern provinces of France, particularly Languedoc, making himself master

of Carcassonne and Narbonne. After having retired for a time to Bourdeaux, and refreshed his troops, the Prince traversed Perigord and Limousin, and, entering Berri, appeared before Bruges. The approach of the French King, with an immensely superior force, induced him to retire again towards Bourdeaux; but he was overtaken near Poitiers, when the memorable battle occurred (19th September, 1356), which laid France at the feet of England. The result of these successes appeared in the terms of the treaty of Bretigni in 1360; whereby Edward evinced his moderation and magnanimity in taking only a part of that which he had recovered, and to which he had a just hereditary right; while he abandoned his claim (a plausible one to himself at least), to the crown of France, and renounced his just title to Normandy, Touraine, Anjou, Maine, &c. The possessions which appertained to Edward by virtue of this treaty were Poictou, Xaintonge, Agenois, Perigord, Limousin, Quercy, Bigorre, Gaure, Angoumois, and Rouergue, with their respective cities and strong places, and the homage of all the lordships within their boundaries. To all these territories, south of the Loire, were added the earldom of Ponthieu, the city of Calais, the earldom of Guisnes, and territories comprising the greater part of Normandy. The wresting so many provinces from France, of which she had once, however wrongfully, been possessed, was more than the pride of the succeeding monarch Charles (from his preference of policy to principle, surnamed the Wise), could submit to with patience; and the prospect of their recovery which was afforded by the extreme illness of the Black Prince, and the old age of the King, was a greater temptation than his virtue could resist. Forgetful then of every feeling of honour or gratitude, he broke the treaty of Bretigni upon the first favourable opportunity; and in 1369 seized Ponthieu, and excited a revolt in Guienne. While the death of the Black Prince deprived the English of their best general, the greatest warrior France had ever seen sprang up to guide her

armies. The natural result of such a coincidence took place; and before the close of 1375, without one battle or one siege that could afford interest in the narration, Edward had lost all his Gallic possessions except Calais, with a small adjoining territory, and the province of Guienne. Though the splendid victories off the coast of Flanders, at Cressy, and Poitiers, added little eventually to the territorial possessions of England, let it not be said that they were without importantly beneficial results. They raised extremely high the military reputation and glory of England, while they served to exalt and give a tone to the national character by which the liberties of Britain have been established, and those of Europe protected; they were the types and omens of Agincourt, of the victorious career of Marlborough, of Nelson, and of Wellington, "who have left their great names and examples as imperishable monuments, exciting others to like deeds of glory, and serving at once to adorn, defend, and perpetuate, the existence of this country among the ruling nations of the earth."

Edward III. was the first of the English Kings who struck gold money in France; and the great variety of coins of different denominations which issued from his mints in France affords ample testimony to the power and political importance which attached to him. Upon these coins he is variously entitled king of France, Duke of Aquitaine, or Lord of Aquitaine; and the places where he appears to have established mints are Bourdeaux, Abbeville, Acquen, Bayonne, Calais, Lagun or Langon, Regula or La Reole, Limoges, Rochelle.

The denominations of the gold coins of this monarch are GUIENNOIS, LEOPARD, CHAISE, MOUTON. Snelling thinks the term GUIENNOIS may be derived from the armed figure which appears upon this coin; but there can be no doubt of the name having been taken from that of the country where the coin was struck, namely *Guienne*. The design of the Guiennois is not exactly copied from

any French coin; the gothic portico on the obverse bears some resemblance to the roial d'or of Charles IV. or Philip VI.

Of the LEOPARD, the name as well as the type is new. The animal represented is most distinctly a lion, and how it came to be called a leopard, which this figure, as well as those upon the royal shield of England certainly were, and to this day sometimes are, it is extremely difficult to discover. Nisbet makes the distinction between a lion and a leopard to depend upon the posture of the animal, and the direction of his head, but modern heralds do not admit the justice of his remarks. It may here be observed, that Edward III. is styled upon his funeral monument in Westminster Abbey "*invictus pardus*."

Of the CHAISE, or ESCU, the British Museum does not possess any specimen. The type is imitated from different coins of France, where slight variations in the accessories of the principal figure gave occasion to a different denomination. Where the King holds a sceptre the piece is called *Masse*, or where he holds a shield it is called *Escu*. The Anglo-Gallic coins of this description are generally called *Chaise*, because the monarch is seated upon a chair of state, without attending to the circumstance of his holding a shield, as upon the coins of Edward III. or of his not doing so, as upon those of his son the Black Prince. Figures of the Anglo-Gallic Chaise of Edward III. are given by Wise, Bodl. Cat. Tab. xxi. Ducarel, Pl. iii. fig. 36. Snelling. Pl. i. fig. 23. Leake, 2d Series, Pl. ii. fig. 16. Duby, Pl. xxxix. fig. 7. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. fig. 12.

Of the MOUTON likewise, of Edward III. the British Museum does not possess any specimen. The first monarch who struck money of this description was Louis IX. of France, surnamed St. Louis, who enjoyed the crown from the year 1226 to 1269. From the Holy Lamb thereon represented, it was denominated *Agnel*, a name which was changed in the reign of John, to the less correct

one of *Mouton*. See Snelling, p. 19, fig. F. Duby, Suppl. iii. fig. 7. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xii. fig. 13.

The denominations of the silver coinage of this monarch for his Anglo-Gallic possessions are, **HARDI** and **DOUBLE HARDI**, **GROAT**, **HALF GROAT**, **PENNY**, **HALFPENNY**.

The name of **HARDI** is said to have been peculiar to the coins of Guienne and the adjoining provinces, from a very early date, and to have been derived from Philip Le Hardy, who first struck such pieces, but these latter assertions seem very problematical. The type is adopted from the *Réal* of some of the Kings of France, on the earlier of which pieces the monarch held a sceptre in his right hand, and a fleur-de-lis in his left. From the supposed sanctity of the character of St. Louis, his money was suspended round the necks of sick or diseased persons, to relieve them of their maladies; and as succeeding monarchs were flattered by a similar attribution, it is probable that they assumed that benedictory position which appears, first perhaps, on the coin of Charles le Bel, and is imitated by Edward III. upon the piece hereafter described. The monarch holds the sword as the emblem of his temporal power, while the action of his other hand indicates the divine prerogative of healing diseases, which was not abandoned in England even as late as the reign of the "good Queen Anne."

The value and fineness of the Hardy seems to have been regulated by the cotemporary coins of France; but the other silver coins of this monarch were ordered to be similar to those of England. Previous to the year 1344, the English penny weighed 22 grains, but in the year 1351, the weight of the penny was reduced to 18 grains; and the groat, which was then struck for the first time would consequently weigh 72 grains. Corresponding to this standard we find the silver money of this monarch; the weight of those pieces, the type of which represents the lion under the head of the king, leads to the conclusion that they were struck previous to the year

1344. This type does not appear to have been used upon any other coinage, and was probably that which was first adopted for the money of Aquitaine by Edward III. The weight of the other pieces shews that they were not struck previous to the year 1351. The legend (POSVI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM), which appears upon the groat, and which held its station there for upwards of two centuries and a half, was then first adopted. It does not appear to be a quotation of any particular passage of the Holy Scripture, but only indicative of the King's reliance upon Providence "for success in the prosecution," says Leake, "of his claim upon the crown of France."

Besides his gold and silver money, Edward struck pieces in billon, or a base metal, the standard of which appears to have varied exceedingly at different times. The type was most frequently, but not always, imitated from that of the GROS TOURNOIS, which was a description of coin very memorable throughout Europe, and one to which many monarchs referred in their ordinances for the striking of money, both with respect to its fineness, weight, and type. Long after all regard had ceased to be paid to its other qualities, pieces were struck with imitations of the type of various degrees of fineness, weight, and denomination. What this type may have been intended to represent it is now impossible to say; some have supposed it to be a fetterlock, with bar detached, and placed underneath; and that the triangular portion above was the key. Others have supposed it to be the plan of a tower, in allusion to Tours, the place where it was first struck; or to the arms of Castille, of which house was the mother of St. Louis, who is said first to have struck such coins. Others have supposed it to be the portico of a temple, grounding their opinion upon the types of the coins of the earlier French Kings; among many others see those of Charles the Simple, Le Blanc, p. 146, figg. 9. 12. 13. On this view of the type, the lower part figure would be intended for one of the steps to the portico, and the triangular part, the pediment. It seems however somewhat

extraordinary, that under every subsequent monarch, the figure should have become more unlike what it was intended to represent. In the description of these pieces we shall take the liberty of supposing that a portico is intended; not that the figure has any resemblance to one, but that we may be enabled to attempt a name for its various parts.

EDWARD, THE BLACK PRINCE.

Edward, surnamed the Black Prince, the eldest son of King Edward III. and Philippa of Hainault, was born at Woodstock 15th June, 1330, and was created Prince of Wales in 1343. At this early period he evinced a disposition and talents, which gave hopes of his future greatness; and he had scarcely completed his sixteenth year, when his courage and conduct were displayed in the arduous and glorious field of Cressy. In 1354, when Edward III. by a treaty of peace with Scotland, supposed himself at sufficient leisure to prosecute his schemes against France, he appointed his son the Black Prince his lieutenant in the duchy of Guienne, and sent him into that country with an army to renew hostilities. This young warrior immediately commenced his preparations to ravage the southern provinces of France, and entered upon that career of victories which terminated on the 19th September, 1356, in the memorable field of Poitiers. In 1360 the fruits of these splendid successes were formally confirmed to England by the treaty of Bretigni; and the King, in order to testify his affection for his son and to commemorate, by some public act, the glory he had acquired, erected the Duchy of Aquitaine into a principality in 1362, and formally invested his son with it, claiming from him annually as an acknowledgment the payment of an ounce of gold. After having governed his principality only a few years, he was reduced by a long illness

to extreme debility, of which the King of France did not fail to take advantage ; and having excited the people of Guienne to revolt, suddenly made himself master of Limoges. The Black Prince, roused by this ungenerous insult, rallied his poor remains of strength to make one last effort ; and having retaken the place and punished the rebels, resigned the principality into the hands of his father in October 1372, and retired to England, hoping that his native air might contribute to the restoration of his health ; these hopes were unfortunately fallacious, and after a lingering and painful illness, this great Prince died in June 1376, in the 46th year of his age, and was buried at Canterbury.

This Prince, in imitation of his father, coined gold money, as well as silver, for his Gallic possessions, which consisted of the territories erected into the Principality of Aquitaine. He is most frequently, perhaps it would be more correct to say he is always, styled upon his money Prince of Aquitaine. In the Museum is a piece (the Pavilion, No. 7), in which the letters appear to be DNS, but from the incorrect division of the words, it is at once apparent that the legend is a blundering production ; and the piece has also been double struck, which gives a confused appearance to the impression. The letter which appears to be a D, is in fact formed by a blundered union of the L in ANGL, with the P of PNS. In Wise's plate of what is considered a Demi-Chaise of this Prince, the title DNS appears, while in the letter-press description it is written PNS : which is correct, or what the piece may be, Chaise or Demi-Chaise, there are not any present means of deciding, for no such piece exists in the Bodleian collection. The kindness of Dr. Bandinel enables me to state, that a *Pavilion* of the Black Prince, and three *Salutes* of Henry VI. are all the gold Anglo-Gallic coins which it contains. Wise's Catalogue is greatly calculated to mislead ; he has inserted many coins which the Bodleian Collection did not contain, without

apprising his readers of the circumstance, or intimating whether he had ever seen the coins he has described and delineated.

The denominations of the gold coinage of this Prince are, GUIENNOIS, LEOPARD, CHAISE, DEMI-CHAISE(?) HARDI, PAVILION.

His GUIENNOIS is similar to those of his father in type and weight, but the British Museum unfortunately does not possess a specimen. See Haultin, cxxxv. De Boze, Ducarel, Pl. i. fig. 16. and Pl. xiii. fig. 11. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 31. Duby, Pl. xxxiv. fig. 9. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. fig. 3.

The LEOPARD is very similar in type to that of his father, but appears to have been less weighty.

The CHAISE somewhat varies in type from that of his father; the shield, which sometimes occasioned the coin of Edward III. to be called an Escu, is here omitted, and a sceptre is substituted for a sword in his right hand. The decorations of the reverse and the legend are also varied, the Prince having adopted a passage from Psalm vii. v. 12, from which this coin was sometimes called *Juste ou Fort*.

The DEMI-CHAISE rests upon the unstable authority of Wise's plate, copied by Ducarel, Pl. iii. fig. 41; and Duby, Pl. xxxv. fig. 2.

The type of the HARDI is, upon the obverse, very similar to that of the *Hardi* of silver coined by Edward III. except that upon this as upon almost all his coinages, the Prince is represented without a crown upon his head. The legend of the reverse is taken from Psalm cxxi. v. 2; and the type is remarkable for substituting a portion of the British oak for the unmeaning scrolls or cartouches which had hitherto decorated the ends of the cross.

The type of the PAVILION is entirely new, and is in imitation of the *Roial* of France; its name however is derived from another coinage of that country, on which the type differs from this in having the monarch seated beneath a canopy or open tent. The feathers which appear in the field are of course peculiar to the money of

the English Prince, being commemorative of his glorious achievements at Cressy, where the destruction of the division headed by the King of Bohemia (whose cognizance they were), irretrievably decided the fate of the day. The legend of the reverse is taken from Psalm xxviii. 28, v. 7.

The types of the silver coins of the Black Prince are all similar to types upon the money of his father, except that upon the *Denier* (No. 22), which is perhaps erroneously ascribed to him.

In deference to the opinion of Mr. Combe, this coin is allowed to remain among those of Edward the Black Prince, but it may be doubted whether it ought not rather to be attributed to Edward I. previous to his accession to the throne. This Prince resided at Bourdeaux, and held his court there; and though it has not been apparent that he was invested with the Duchy, and had the authority to coin money, yet it may be inferred from the fact of the revenues of Bourdeaux having been mortgaged by him when he prepared to conduct an army into Palestine. The workmanship of this piece is rude, the type is not unlike that of one of the coins attributed to this monarch after his accession (see Pl. i. fig. 2,) and the first letter of the legend of the reverse is apparently an H, in which case it would read *Edwardus filius Henrici regis Angliæ*.

Ducarel, Pl. xiii. fig. 13, who has been copied by Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 26. Duby, Pl. xxxv. fig. 6. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. fig. 3, gives the figure of a coin of this Prince, which if it ever really existed, may be supposed to have been double the weight and value of the *Hardi*. It has much the appearance of having been copied from an incorrect wood cut of an old ordonnance.

De Boze, followed by Ducarel, Pl. i. fig. 18, and Duby, Pl. xxxv. fig. 10, give a figure which they call a "*Hardi de Billon*." Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 24, gives the same figure, but includes the piece amongst the silver money. There is every reason to believe that De Boze, the original authority, is incorrect in calling it billon, and that his

figure is only an inaccurate representation of our *Hardi d'argent*, and we have so considered it in the references annexed to the descriptions of those coins.

From the initial letters upon the coins of this Prince, he appears to have had mintages at Acquen, or perhaps Agen, Bourdeaux, and Regula or La Reole, at all which places his father also had mints.

HENRY DUKE OF LANCASTER.

Henry Earl of Lancaster, great grandson of King Henry III. and grandfather of King Henry IV. was created Earl of Derby in the year 1338. Upon the death of his father in 1345, he succeeded to the titles of Earl of Lancaster and of Leicester, and to the Stewardship of England. In 1350 he was created Earl of Lincoln; and two years afterwards was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Lancaster. It is under this latter title, and that of Earl of Derby, that his name is recorded in the annals of our history among the most skilful and successful of our warriors, and most able of our statesmen. In the year 1344, when Edward III. was determined to prosecute with the utmost vigour his hostile designs against the King of France, he appointed the Earl of Derby to command his forces in Guienne. The skill of the general justified the monarch's selection; and his success exceeded the most sanguine expectations. He over-ran the adjoining provinces, took the principal places in Xaintonge, Angoumois, and Poitou, defeated the forces opposed to him with very great slaughter, and retired laden with the spoils of the campaign, to the city of Bourdeaux. By sea as well as by land was his courage proved, for he acted a conspicuous part in the attack and defeat of the Spanish fleet off Winchelsea and Rye in 1350, and the following year obtained fresh triumphs over the French in Guienne. When a truce had been established with France, and his native

country did not require his services, he resolved to try his prowess against the infidels in Prussia, but on his passage through Germany, was seized and imprisoned. Supposing this insult to have been contrived by Otho, Duke of Brunswick, he complained so severely against the outrage, that the Prince was obliged to justify himself by a challenge to single combat, but at the moment of engagement, he declined the encounter, and a reconciliation having been effected by the King of France, the Duke returned to England triumphant in the discomfiture of his enemy. Having laboured ineffectually to establish a permanent peace with France, he was employed in active warfare, and by sea as well as by land bore a conspicuous part in all the conduct of the war, and was greatly instrumental in arranging the conditions of the treaty of Bretigni in 1360. This memorable compact confirmed to Edward the territories he had conquered, established the principle to which the subsequent treaties between the two countries referred, as long as the English monarchs maintained their hold in France, and was nearly the last public service which the Duke rendered to his country. In 1361 a dreadful plague raged throughout England, and among the numerous victims was Henry, commonly styled "The good Duke of Lancaster; whose noble sentiments, warlike exploits, eminent services to the state, continued acts of bounty and generosity to all persons, real piety, and many heroic virtues, had gained him the esteem and affection of all orders of men, and caused his death to be universally lamented." This eminent nobleman left two daughters, the elder of whom having died without issue, all the territorial possessions of the family became vested in the younger, Blanch, the wife of John of Gaunt, from which union sprang Henry IV. and the Lancaster branch of the royal family of England.

As a reward for the signal services he had rendered by his successes in Guienne, and in honour of his capture of Bergerac, which was the first place which made any serious resistance, where the

French made their first determined stand, and suffered their first signal defeat from him, the King granted to him and his heirs, in the year 1346, the castle, town, and territory of Bergerac, in the diocese of Perigueux, in Guienne, with the privilege of striking money therein for their own convenience and emolument. There can be little doubt of the two coins figured in Pl. ii. figg. 2, 3, having been struck by virtue of the privilege thus granted.

These two pieces have been ascribed by Ruding, upon the authority of Mr. Combe, and by all previous writers who have noticed them, to Henry IV. They have considered the legends as a mass of blunders, and have translated the King's titles into Duke of Lancaster and Lord of Ireland and England. The title of Duke of Lancaster excited the surprise of Ruding, though the still more extraordinary one of Lord of Ireland and England passes without notice.

RICHARD II.

Richard II. son of Edward the Black Prince, and his cousin Joanna of Kent, commonly called Joanna the Fair, by reason of her great beauty, was surnamed Bourdeaux, from the circumstance of his having been born in that city. After the death of his father he was created Prince of Wales by Edward III. upon whose death, in 1377, he succeeded to the crown of England. Scarcely had he mounted the throne when the truce between France and England expired, and Charles V. (the Wise), proceeded to attempt the expulsion of the English from the province of Guienne, which with Calais, and some country around it, was all the Gallic territory which Richard actually received from his grandfather. During the whole of this Prince's reign, the military operations between France and England are exceedingly intricate, and the success various;

France, at one time overrunning the English provinces on the continent, and even ravaging the maritime counties of England itself, while at other times her fleets are defeated, her armies repulsed, and many of her towns taken. Considerable efforts were occasionally made by both parties, but no permanent impression effected by either; each retaining its conquests only as long as it actually occupied them with a military force. The intervals of active warfare were filled with vain and frivolous negotiations, commenced with scarcely a definite object, terminated by caprice, and unproductive of any beneficial result to either party. The one which was conducted at Lelingham in 1389, became the most material of these idle discussions, as it concluded a nominal truce for three years, which was remarkable for its frequent ruptures and renewals. In 1390, Richard gave Guienne to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; but as the Gascons refused to receive him, on the plea that that province was an appendage to the English crown, and that if separated, they could not claim assistance from England when oppressed by France; the grant was revoked in 1396. About this time Richard was betrothed to the daughter of Charles VI.; the truce of Lelingham was prolonged for twenty-eight years, and the King entertained the hope of enjoying in tranquillity his foreign possessions. Domestic troubles however now thickened around him, and in 1399 he was deposed. It does not appear that the boundaries of his Anglo-Gallic territories were materially altered during his reign. He is not supposed to have struck any money at Calais, and B for Bourdeaux is the only initial which indicates the mint where his Aquitaine money was coined. Upon all these he bears the title of Dominus, or Lord of Aquitaine.

He struck gold money of the denomination of HARDI, of which the British Museum possesses a single specimen. In Sir Charles Frederick's plates is given the figure of a DEMI HARDI, the type of

which represents the bust only of the King, and omits the compartment which encloses the cross, &c. of the reverse, in other respects it resembles the *Hardi* represented in our plate. A specimen of this coin is said to be in the royal collection at Paris. See Snelling, p. 19, fig. G. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. fig. 7.

The silver money of this monarch consists of the *HARDI D'ARGENT*, the type of which resembles his father's; and of the *DENIER*, or *DEMI-DENIER*, or *ARDIT*, as it is called by Clairac, of which figures are given by Ducarel, Pl. vii. fig. 96, and Pl. xiii. fig. 1; Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 34; Duby, Pl. xxxvii. figg. 7, 8; Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. fig. 8.

HENRY IV.

Henry IV. surnamed Bolingbroke, from the place of his birth, was the only son of John of Gaunt and Blanch, daughter and heiress of Henry, the first Duke of Lancaster. Having deposed his cousin, Richard II. he assumed the crown 30th September, 1399.

Charles VI. of France, to whose daughter Richard had been betrothed, endeavoured to excite the Gascons to revolt against Henry; but they were induced to submit to his authority by the Earl of Worcester and Sir Robert Knolles. In 1400, the truce which had subsisted between Richard and the King of France, was confirmed; but Charles nevertheless conferred upon the Dauphin the title of Duke of Guienne. In 1404 a party of French, under the Duke of Orleans, fell upon Guienne, and did some damage, but without possessing themselves of any place of importance. The following year they were somewhat more successful, taking eighteen towns or castles, and making the citizens of Bourdeaux itself purchase their forbearance by a sum of money. The French operations against Calais and Picardy were at the same time conducted by the Duke of Burgundy,

but without success ; and the quarrels between the factions of their rival leaders prevented either of them from directing their future attacks against the English provinces with due vigour and force. Henry was too sagacious a prince not to avail himself of these dissensions by occasionally aiding either party, hoping that some opportunity would occur not merely of securing the French territories which he actually possessed, but even of recovering some of those provinces which had been wrested from England since the treaty of Bretigni. After a variety of ineffective and intricate military movements, a truce was made, or rather the old one renewed, in 1412 ; and the English troops retired into Guienne and Picardy. All these enterprises thus ended without any material alterations in the boundaries of the Anglo-Gallic possessions, though they were certainly somewhat contracted since the death of Edward III. On the 30th March in the following year, 1413, Henry died.

Henry IV. is said to have coined gold money of two different types, but both somewhat resembling the Hardi of Edward the Black Prince, and of Richard II. ; one of these places the figure of the King between a lion passant guardant and a fleur-de-lis, and is called a *Talbot* in a MS. note of Ducarel's copy of Haultin, which is the only authority for this coin, and for all the undermentioned figures of it. The same note says it was struck in Guienne. See Haultin, cxxxv. Sir Charles Frederick's plates. Venuti, (who calls it *Escu d'or*). Ducarel, Pl. ii. fig. 34. Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 9. Duby, xxxviii. fig. 8. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. fig. 8.

The other gold piece, ascribed to this King, represents him having a lion and some other animal, as if walking up his arms. What the other animal may be has exceedingly puzzled antiquaries. Some call it a fox ; the MS. note in Ducarel's copy of Haultin calls it a bear ; Venuti calls it a lamb, the symbol of the French money, while the lion is that of England ; and thinks it may allude to the union of the two crowns in the person of Henry V. The earliest

authority we can trace for this curious coin is the figure given by De Boze, which is copied by Sir Charles Frederick, Venuti, Ducarel, Pl. iii. fig. 43. Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 10. Duby, Pl. xxxviii fig. 9. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. fig. 9. Venuti calls it a half noble, and ascribes it to Henry V. Ducarel a Hardi of Henry IV.

The HARDI seems to be the only silver money of this series (excepting the Calais money, which will be particularly noticed hereafter), which is ascribed to this monarch, and of it the British Museum possesses several specimens of the ordinary type; but there is a piece of this denomination, the authority for which is Haultin, where two figures are substituted for the fleurs-de-lis in the second and third quarters; they have been called clubs, and also foxes tails. This latter seems the more probable supposition, because "King Henry IV." (as it is in Master Garter's Book), "used a fox-tail dependent, following Lysander's advice, if the lion's skin were too short to piece it out with a fox's case."—(Camden's Remains.)

See Haultin, cxxxv. Ducarel, Pl. ii. fig. 33. Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 2. Duby, Pl. xxxviii. fig. 7. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. fig. 12.

We have just seen that Venuti ascribes to Henry V. the coin on which a fox and a lion are supposed to be represented near the shoulders of the King; some of the Hardis and amongst them, the one supposed to be decorated with foxes tails (*venaticè*, *brushes*), have also been ascribed to that King; and the following notices will tend to confirm the supposition, and perhaps lead to the conclusion that the fox's tail has been considered the badge of Henry IV. rather than of his son, without sufficient authority. We learn from Monstrelet, that when Henry V. entered Rouen, in January 1419-20, "he was followed by a page mounted upon a beautiful horse, bearing a lance, at the end of which, near the point, was fastened a fox's brush by way of streamer, which afforded great matter of remark among the wise heads." Elmham and Stowe give the

following anecdote, which probably gave occasion to the adoption of this curious streamer as a royal badge. In the year 1414, Henry V. "kept his Lent in the castle of Kenilworth, and caused an arbour to be planted in the marsh there for his pleasure, amongst the thorns and bushes, where a fox before had harboured; which fox he killed, being a thing then thought to prognosticate that he should expel the crafty deceit of the French King."

The kindness of Mr. Ellis liberally furnished these notices from the second series of his most interesting selection of original letters, which will ere long gratify the expectation of those who have been delighted with the volumes already published.

Of the billon money of Henry IV. little can be asserted with certainty. The small piece in the British Museum, ascribed to him, was so done by Mr. Combe with some hesitation. Two other pieces of larger size, one of which is in imitation of the Gros Tournois, have been assigned to him; but the existence of such pieces is unknown to us at this moment. For figures of them see Ducarel, Pl. vii. fig. 95. Pl. xiii. fig. 18. Snelling, Pl. ii. figg. 5, 6. Duby, xxxvii. figg. 12, 13, Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. figg. 15, 16, which are all derived from the same sources, a plate in Venuti, and a drawing in possession of Mr. Hodsol; Ducarel calls them Sol Bordelais, or Bourdeaux shilling.

The mullets, annulets, &c. which mark the varieties of the coins of this King, are probably indications of the mints where the pieces have been struck, but we are without any records to verify the supposition, or at least to ascertain the towns which may thereby be indicated.

HENRY V.

Henry V. surnamed Monmouth, from the place of his birth, succeeded his father on the English throne in 1413, in the 25th year of his age ; and speedily resolved, that, profiting by the dissensions of the Burgundy and Orleans factions in France he would attempt the confirmation of the treaty of Bretigni, and perhaps lay claim to the French crown. His preparations however were not at present complete, and he therefore renewed the truce of Lelingham, which had been originally made in 1389, and had been renewed and broken in almost every successive year. In the mean time negotiations were going on with the professed object of a permanent peace, and France in 1414, offered to confirm to Henry all he then held in Aquitaine, with the addition of Agenois, Bazadois, Perigord, Bigorre, Tarbe, Xaintonge, Quercy, Angouleme, and Rouergue. These offers were rejected, for Henry would not listen to any thing short of the whole terms of the treaty of Bretigni ; and being prepared to invade France, he passed over at the head of a fine army, landed at Caux in Normandy, and made himself master of Harfleur, after a gallant defence of thirty-seven days. Henry's army was by this time greatly reduced and debilitated by sickness, and placed in a very critical situation by the approach of the French, who had assembled in immense force. Resistance seemed hopeless, and Henry having placed a garrison in Harfleur, commenced his retreat to Calais. No sooner was his object perceived by the French, than they hastened to intercept his retreat ; and placing themselves upon the line of his route, reduced him to an extremity of difficulty which drew from him most humiliating offers for an unmolested passage. They, however, arrogantly presuming upon their immense superiority, haughtily refused his terms, and rushed upon their own destruction in the field of Agincourt. After this memorable battle, Henry re-

tired to Calais, and afterwards to England; and having recruited his army, both in health and numbers, again led them into France, landing at Beville in Normandy, August 1, 1417. After considerable opposition from some of the stronger places, Henry made himself master of the whole province; Rouen, the last town which held out, surrendering after a siege of five months, on the 19th January, 1419. Henry's career of victory still continued unabated; battles were fought, towns and castles were besieged, and all with success, until France was reduced to so low an estate, that she was compelled to seek for safety from foreign invasion and domestic broils by a negotiation for a lasting peace, which was concluded at Troyes. April 9th, 1420. By this extraordinary treaty, Henry engaged to marry Catherine, daughter of the King of France; he was declared heir to the throne after the King's death, and Regent during his life; nor were these empty titles, for he actually exercised the sovereign authority, holding at Paris a magnificent court, appointing a regency during his temporary absences, raising taxes upon the people, and coining money. Though the Dauphin had a strong party in France, and a considerable army in the field, so that Henry did not enjoy undisturbed possession, yet was his a career of almost uniform success, and a pitched battle in the field might have given stability to his authority sufficient to have established the crown upon the heads of himself and his posterity. A sudden illness prevented this crisis at the very moment of its occurring, and after a very short continuance, carried Henry to the tomb at the early age of thirty-four, on the 31st August, 1422.

Henry V. by an ordonnance, dated Gisors, September 25, 1419, the day after the surrender of that strong city, orders all his gold, silver, and billon money thereafter to be coined, to be distinguished by an H in the centre of the cross upon the reverse; and the same document refers to a former ordonnance which he had issued upon taking possession of Rouen, nine months before, in which he had

directed "monaye en petis moutons et en groz" to be struck in that city, of the same weight and fineness as those which had been struck by the Kings of France previous to his conquest. As the Mouton in the British Museum Collection is without the H on the reverse, it is probable that it was struck previous to September 1419; nor need the assumption of the title of King of France militate against such a conjecture, as Henry, from the commencement of his invasion of that country, was very careful to have it understood that he considered the French as his natural subjects.

The type of the MOUTON is similar to that of Edward III. and the legend of the obverse is taken from the service books of the church, founded upon St. John, ch. i. v. 29.

Besides MOUTONS and HALF MOUTONS, which Henry seems by the above order to have had struck, Le Blanc (p. 296), gives us to understand that he struck SALUTES and HALF SALUTES; but the passage is obscurely expressed, and evidently founded upon imperfect knowledge, reliance consequently could not have been entirely placed upon it. Snelling, however, mentions that a Salute having a single shield between the Virgin and Angel, and the title of Heir of France in the legend, is in the royal collection at Paris, and that it weighs about 60 grains, corresponding with the half nobles of England previous to 1414; while those Salutes which have two shields, the title of King of France, and are generally ascribed to our sixth Henry, weigh only 54 grains, corresponding to the half nobles of Henry V. and VI. See Snelling, p. 19, fig. H. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. fig. 11.

Coins of the denomination of Salute and Half Salute were first struck in France by Charles VI. in the year 1421. This new type was adopted in France because the King's rival, the Dauphin, had counterfeited all the usual coin of the country. The name is derived from the type, which rudely represents the Salutation of the Virgin

Mary. In imitation of these pieces Henry V. struck the coins which are here noticed.

Haultin, cxxix. gives the figure of a Salute, whereon only one shield is supported by the Virgin and the Angel, and whereon the titles are KING of England and France ; a MS. note in Ducarel's copy expressly says, that this legend is faulty, and ought to have run *Heir* of France. And this alteration Ducarel has made in the figure which he has given, Pl. xiv. fig. 30. Whether the fault was in the engraver of the die or the engraver of the plate, remains uncertain : there is not, we believe, any coin now known, resembling the plate, and all the figures given by Du Fresne, Ducarel, Pl. iv. fig. 50 ; Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 22 ; Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. fig. 13, are but multiplications of Haultin's original figure, and which in a MS. note in the Museum copy is styled "*H. 6th Salute, 1st. coinage.*" Should such a coin be hereafter discovered, and its weight should approach 60 grains, it would be more reasonable to ascribe it to Henry V. than to any of his successors, whether the title be King or Heir of France.

The only silver money (with the exception of the Calais coinage), ascribed to this King is the GROS D'ARGENT, of which two specimens are in the Museum collection, and the type of which is not strictly imitative of any French money.

Of his billon money there are some variations of type, which do not require any particular remark ; they vary in weight, and different writers have given them different denominations, but we are without official documents which would lead to a correct conclusion.

It will be observed, that roundels or annulets occur about some part of the legends of the silver and billon money of this monarch. By an ordonnance, dated Rouen, April 1420, which being addressed to the mint masters, contains directions respecting private matters, which are not noticed in documents intended for the public eye ;

we find that coins struck at St. Lo were to be marked with a roundel under the second letter of the legend on each side. Boissard assigns, but probably erroneously, this mark to the Paris mint, but perhaps more correctly assigns the roundel under the first letter of the legend, to the Rouen mint. We have not any sufficient authority to enable us to explain the signification of the other marks, which seem to indicate various mints.

The title of *Heres*, or heir of France, was inserted upon the coin in conformity with the conditions of the treaty of Troyes.

HENRY VI.

Henry VI. was only nine months old when, upon the death of his father in 1422, he was proclaimed King of England, and heir of France. Upon the death of his grandfather, Charles VI. which occurred only fifty-five days after that of Henry V. he was proclaimed at Paris King of France, and a great seal was there made bearing the united arms of France and England. The Dauphin also assumed the kingly title under the name of Charles VII. and the contest between the rival monarchs was continued for thirty years. The affairs of France were conducted on the part of Henry by his uncle, the Duke of Bedford, and for seven years the tide of success ran strongly in his favour, and all parties expected that his authority would be firmly established over the whole territory of France. At this moment sprang up the Maid of Orleans, a visionary fanatic, whose dreams were received as the dictates of Heaven, and whose paroxysms of enthusiasm, working upon the superstitions of the people, roused them to almost more than mortal energy, and turned the current of success against the English arms. The war was continued with alternations of success for many years, when a truce was concluded at Tours, in 1444, and which was renewed

from time to time for about five years. Hostilities were then again commenced, and in the campaign of 1449, all Normandy was acquired by Charles VII. ; other places fell to him in succession, and before the close of the year 1453, Calais and Guisnes alone remained to the English.

The gold coinage of this monarch consists of SALUTES, ANGELOTS, and FRANCS.

The SALUTES vary from those of Henry V. in having two shields of arms instead of one, except that of his earliest coinage, which has only one shield ; but the existence of such a coin is somewhat doubtful.

The ANGELOT resembles the Salute in type, omitting the figure of the Virgin, and derives its name from the Angel who supports the shields of France and England.

The FRANC derives its denomination from its value, which was that of a Franc, or twenty Sols. Such pieces, says Le Blanc (p. 257), were first struck in France by King John, in the year 1360, after his return from England, and it was in imitation of that coinage that our Henry VI. struck the coin in question, of which, unfortunately, the British Museum does not contain a specimen, nor indeed is it known in what collection one can be found. Le Blanc does not appear to have been aware of any such coin having existed ; and all the authority we have depends upon the figure given by Haultin, cxxvii, copied by Wise, Bodl. Cat. xxi. Leake, 2d Ser. Pl. iii. fig. 23. Ducarel, Pl. ii. fig. 26. Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 25. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. fig. 15.

Of the silver money of this Monarch, denominated GRAND BLANC and PETIT BLANC, specimens are in the British Museum, and are figured and described in this work. Upon the authority of Sir Charles Frederick's plates, another silver coin is ascribed to this monarch, but its value and denomination are unknown. The type of the obverse is similar to that of the Angelot ; the reverse has a cross patée,

with fleurs-de-lis crowned, in the quarters, and the legend is *FIAT PAX IN VIRTUTE TVA ET*. See Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xii. fig. 8.

The billon money of this reign is variously denominated by different authors, but may perhaps be properly classed into *DENIERS* and *OBOLE*. Of the types of the *DENIER PARISIS*, and of the *DENIER TOURNOIS*, descriptions and figures are given in this work. The *OBOLE* rests upon the authority of Haultin, cxxvii, who calls it a *Maille*, and whose figure has been copied by Wise, Bodl. Cat. xxi. Ducarel, Pl. ii. fig. 25. Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 21; but it is tolerably certain that these later authors had not seen any specimen. The type is very similar to that of the *Dernier Tournois*, figured in Plate iii. fig. 7.

HENRY IV. V. VI.

CALAIS GROAT AND ITS PARTS.

Of this money it is only necessary to observe, that in type, denomination, weight and fineness, it exactly corresponds with the contemporaneous money struck in England; and that there is not at present any rule discovered by which the coins of these three *Henries* can be distinguished from each other.

PERKIN WARBECK.

Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, sister of *Edward IV.*, and a determined supporter of the claims of the House of York, did not hesitate about the adoption of any means which could disturb the quiet possession of the throne by *Henry VII.* When the imposture of *Lambert Simnel* had failed, she promoted, perhaps created, the pretensions of *Perkin Warbeck* to be considered as the Duke of York. This youth, a god-son, perhaps an illegitimate son, of

Edward IV. declared that he had escaped from the murderers sent by his uncle Richard, and being properly instructed by the Duchess of Burgundy, was enabled to give an account of his early years in the court of Edward IV. sufficiently plausible to deceive, at least, those who lent a willing credit. His claim was first asserted in 1492, in Ireland, whither he had been privately sent by the Duchess. He was afterwards received and acknowledged by Charles VIII. of France, as long as it suited the views of that monarch in effecting a peace with England. Driven from this assylum, he retired to the Duchess of Burgundy, who, feigning to behold him then for the first time, and affecting to disbelieve his tale, gradually allowed herself to appear convinced, professing an impossibility of discrediting such incontrovertible evidence as he produced of his identity, and then gave him the title of The White Rose. Many of the Yorkists professed to have confidence in his pretensions, and an extensive conspiracy was formed against Henry in 1494, which was only crushed by the vigour and activity of that politic monarch. In the following year the Duchess put him at the head of a small body of troops to make a descent upon the coast of Kent, and form a nucleus around which the Yorkists might accumulate; but the effort was ineffectual, and Perkin returned to Flanders, having seen from his ships the destruction of the party which he had caused to land. He afterwards made another visit to Ireland, from whence, meeting but with little encouragement, he passed over into Scotland, when it suited the purpose of James IV. to acknowledge him, and, to prove the sincerity of his conviction, by marrying him to one of his own relations, Cath. Gordon, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the Earl of Huntly.

With a view of facilitating his own hostile intention against England, or perhaps of even placing this adopted adventurer upon the throne, James caused Warbeck to accompany him at the head of the army which he led into that country in the summer of 1496;

but finding that the Yorkists did not rally round his protégé, and that the English army was approaching in force, he contented himself with ravaging Northumberland, retiring with his booty, and the following year dismissed the adventurer Perkin, that he might not be an obstacle in the way of the peace then negotiating with Henry. This unfortunate youth then again retired to Ireland, from whence he passed into Cornwall, in September, 1498, to put himself at the head of a body of insurgents. Upon the first shew of serious resistance, he fled to sanctuary in Bewley monastery, and afterwards surrendered himself to the King, confessing his imposture, upon promise of pardon. Having been conducted to London amid the scoffs of the people, he was committed to the Tower, from whence he afterwards escaped, and fled to the monastery of Bethlem; but this sanctuary he was induced to quit, with a promise that his life would be spared, and he was again immured in the Tower after having been exposed in the stocks at Westminster and Cheapside. During his confinement he seems to have been permitted to range more at large than was quite consistent with the security of a prisoner of such pretensions, and this circumstance has led to the imputation upon Henry of having insidiously allowed this freedom that his facility of intercourse with his fellow-prisoners, might give plausibility to the charge of conspiracy intended to be brought against him. Certain it is, that, upon such a charge he was afterwards convicted, and condemned; and suffered death, November 23, 1499.

The piece which gives occasion to the notice of Perkin Warbeck in this work, is about the weight of an English Groat, and has been supposed to have been struck as money for the use of his followers by the Duchess of Burgundy, when she was preparing an army to invade England, for the avowed purpose of placing this adventurer upon the throne of England. The legend of the reverse is taken from the denunciation against Belshazzar; and as it was origi-

nally directed against a monarch in possession of the throne, it was supposed that, in the instance of this piece, it pointed to King Henry VII., and the date of 1494 indicates the then intended invasion as the power by which he was to be removed. That this piece has reference to the circumstances of the country, produced by the claims of Warbeck, is probable; it is also probable that it is a small medal, and not a coin. If a coin, it would surely have borne the name, as well as the title of the King, *de jure* or *de facto*, who issued them. If Henry struck them, they would have borne his usual titles; if the pretender, he would assuredly have expressed his titles, in terms at least as strong as those of the reigning monarch. The weaker the claim, the stronger would be the terms of its assertion.

HENRY VIII.

Henry VIII. ascended the British throne in April, 1509, at the early age of eighteen years, when his own personal talents, the power of his kingdom, and the richness of his treasury, made his alliance to be eagerly sought after. Soon after his accession, he married Catherine, the daughter of the King of Arragon; and in the year 1511, was induced to join that Prince, the Pope, and the Venetians, in a league against France, whereby he hoped to recover the territory his predecessors had possessed in Guienne. Though Henry was duped by his allies, who, intent upon their own interests, did not hesitate to neglect his; he was so charmed with the pomp and circumstance of war, that he allowed himself to be engaged in another league with the King of Arragon, the Pope, and the Emperor. Upon this occasion also, he met with similar treatment, each of his allies prosecuted his own exclusive object, and Henry soon found himself unsupported in his designs against France. Greedy, however, of glory, emulous of the fame of his ancestors, and

anxious to recover the Anglo-Gallic possessions, he placed his army under the command of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Herbert, with orders to pass over to Calais, and proceed immediately to undertake the siege of Terouenne. This place was invested June 22, 1513, and Henry himself sailed on the 30th of the same month to Calais, where he remained with nine thousand troops, until he heard that the French army, under the Duke de Longueville, was marching to relieve the place. Henry immediately put his troops in motion: and, having joined the besieging army, passed the Lys, and offered battle. Scarcely had the armies commenced the engagement, when the French were, unaccountably, seized with a panic, and fled in confusion from the field, leaving their general and principal officers in the hands of Henry; and having depended more upon their speed than their swords, gave occasion to the name of the Battle of the Spurs, by which this rout has ever been designated. Terouenne surrendered upon the 22d August, 1513, and was given up to the Emperor, who condescended to serve in person as a volunteer under Henry, and to receive his pay of one hundred crowns per day. The Emperor immediately ordered the place to be razed to the ground, and Henry advanced towards Tournay, which, after a resistance of about eight days, surrendered upon conditions, September 24. The possession of this place was mortifying to the pride of France, and troublesome and precarious to Henry, as it was too distant from Calais to be relieved in case of an attack. Frequent negotiations were therefore commenced for its restoration, but broken by the influence of Wolsey, who had been appointed the bishop of the city; but means having been found to compensate him for the loss of his episcopal revenues, and to propitiate his favour, a treaty was at length concluded, and Tournay was delivered up to the King of France, February 8, 1519, and Calais again was the sole Anglo-Gallic possession of the English monarch. For this town, Henry did not coin any money; but, for Tournay, during the

few years which he held it, he coined Groats of the two types, of which specimens are hereafter described and figured, and of one other type, of which the British Museum does not contain a specimen; but which is figured in Sir Charles Frederick's Plates. Leake, 2d Ser. Pl. iii. fig. 29. Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 27. Folkes and Ruding, Plate vii. fig. 14. These are the last coins struck by any of our English monarchs in the French territories.

CATALOGUE

OF

ANGLO GALLIC COINS.

HENRY II.

DENIER D'ARGENT.

1. AR. $11\frac{2}{10}$. ✠HENRICVS REX A plain cross patée at the ends, within inner circle.

✠AQVI TANI E in four parallel lines, cross and last letter between two annulets.

See Plate i. Ducarel, Pl. vii. fig. 85. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 4.

Duby, Pl. xxxvii. fig. 9. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. fig. 1.

This piece was purchased at Mr. Tyssen's sale for £5. 7s. 6d. and is the same for which Mr. Hodsol gave £13. at Sir Charles Frederick's sale.

ELEANOR.

DENIER D'ARGENT.

1. AR. $16\frac{7}{10}$. ✠DVCICIT Two small crosses patée, with a figure above resembling a Saxon M, and one below resembling a Saxon A.*

* Ducarel and Ruding suppose that these letters may have been intended for the initials of *Moneta* and *Alienora*, but on a comparison of the coins struck in France about the same time, this explanation appears at least extremely doubtful. (T. C.)

✠AQUITANIE * A cross patée, within inner circle.

See Plate i. De Boze. Ducarel, Pl. i. fig. 4. and Pl. 8. fig. 98. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 2. Doby, Pl. xxxii. figg. 3, 4 Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. fig. 2.

This piece was Sir C. Frederick's, at whose sale it became Mr. Southgate's for £5. 15s. 6d.; it then passed to Mr. Tyssen and Mr. Roberts, with whose Collection it came to the British Museum.

RICHARD I.

DENIER D'ARGENT.

1. AR. 13 $\frac{8}{10}$. ✠RICARDVS REX. A plain cross patée at the ends, within inner circle.

PIC TAVIE NSIS (*written in three parallel lines.*)

See Pl. i. fig. 1. Ducarel, Pl. i. fig. 6. Snelling. Pl. i. fig. 6. Doby, Pl. xcii. fig. ii. Ruding. Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x fig. 7.

This Piece was successively Mr. Rebello's and Mr. Roberts's.

2. AR. 15. Similar to No. 1, but with annulet in third quarter of the cross.

See Plate i. fig. 2. Doby, Pl. xcii. fig. 1. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. fig. 9.

This piece was once Sir Charles Frederick's, at whose sale it was purchased by Mr. Southgate for £11. 11s; it then became Mr. Tyssen's, and was purchased for the British Museum for £10. In Sir Charles Frederick's Plate the annulet was omitted.

* The second letter in AQUITANIE resembles a Saxon G; it is probably a mistake of the die, and intended for a Q. (T. C)

OBOLE D'ARGENT.

3. AR. 8. **RICARDVS REX**. A plain cross patée at the ends, within inner circle; annulet in third quarter.

PIC TAXIE NSIS (*Written in three parallel lines.*)

See Pl. i. fig. 3. Ducarel, Pl. i. fig. 7. Duby, Pl. xcii. fig. 3. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. fig. 8.

This piece was purchased for £5. 5s. at Sir Charles Frederick's sale, by Mr. Tyssen, at whose sale it passed to the British Museum for the same sum.

EDWARD I. II.

DENIER D'ARGENT.

1. AR. 14 $\frac{6}{10}$. **EDVARDVS REX** Within inner circle **ANGL E*** (*in two lines;*) above, lion passant, guardant.

ADVX AQIT BVRD † A cross patée within inner circle, between the letters E and D ‡ in first and second quarters.

See Pl. i. fig. 1. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 12. Duby, Pl. xxxii. fig. 14. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. fig. 14.

Purchased at Mr. Tyssen's sale for £5.

2. AR. 12 $\frac{7}{10}$. **EDVARDVS R. ANG** Lion passant, guardant.

DVX AQIT BVRDE § A plain cross, patée at the ends, passing through the legend.

See Pl. i. fig. 2. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 13. Duby, Pl. xxxiv. fig. 2. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. fig. 15. See also fig. 16.

This piece was Sir Charles Frederick's, and was purchased at his sale by Mr. Southgate for £7. 15s.; it then passed to Mr. Tyssen, to Mr. Roberts, and to the British Museum.

* For ANGLIE, namely EDWARDUS REX ANGLIÆ.

† For Bourdeaux, the place of mintage.

‡ For Edwardus, namely, EDWARDUS DUX AQUITANIÆ.

§ For Bourdeaux, the place of mintage.

EDWARD III.

GUIENNOIS.

1. AU. $59\frac{3}{10}$. ED DEI:GRA: REX AGLIE DNS: AOVITANIE F *

The King, crowned, standing in complete armour under Gothic portico; he holds sword in right hand, and shield bearing France and England quarterly on left arm; under each foot is lion couchant, guardant.

† GLIA: IN: EXCELSIS DEO: ET IN: TERRA: PAX: HOIBV: †

Within a pannel of double moulding of twelve arches, each terminating in a roundel, is a cross collarino, having in the centre and at each end a quatrefoil, and terminating in a leaf between two cartouches; a fleur de lis in the 1 and 4 quarters, lion passant guardant in 2 and 3.

Pl. i. fig. 1. De Boze. Ducarel, Pl. i. fig. 11. Doby, Pl. xxxii. fig. 17. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xii. fig. 11.

This piece was Mr. Dummer's, Mr. Hodsol's, Mr. Tyssen's, at whose sale it was purchased for Mr. Roberts, for £21. 10s.

2. AU. $59\frac{1}{10}$. ED D GRA REX AGLIE DO AQVI:TAIE Same type as No. 1, but with the letter R ‡ between the King's feet.

* This letter probably stands for *Francia*. (T. C.)

† *Gloria in excelsis Deo, et in terra Pax hominibus*. Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace towards men. From St. Luke, c. ii. v. 14.

‡ This letter is not quite so clearly defined as we could wish. The coin which Snelling has published is represented with a B for Bourdeaux; but to us the letter rather appears to have been intended for an R, which letter we have actually seen

*6LIX:IN:EXALDIS:DEO:ET:IN:TERRA:PAX:HOIBVS

Same type as No. 1, but that the pannel consists of sixteen arches.

Pl. i. fig. 2. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 21. Doby, Pl. xxxii. fig. 16.

This piece was Sir Charles Frederick's, then Mr. Hodsol's, who gave for it £22. then Mr. Tyssen's, at whose sale it was purchased for £24. 3s. for Mr. Roberts.

3. AU. 59 $\frac{8}{10}$. ED D GRA REX ANGLI QVITAE Same type as No. 1, but with the letter L * between the pinnacles of the portico on the right.

*6LX:IN:EXA DEO:ET:IN:TERRA:PAX:HOIBV

Same type as No. 1, but that the pannel consists of 16 arches.

This piece was bought at Mr. Brown's sale in 1791 for £7. 15s. by Mr. Tyssen, at whose sale it was purchased by Mr. Roberts for £5. 7s. 6d.

For figures of further varieties of Guiennois, see *Ducarel, Pl. viii. fig. 105. Pl. v. fig. 69. Doby, Pl. xxxiii. figg. 1, 2.*

LEOPARD.

4. AU. *EDVVADVSEDAIEGRAANGLIFRANCIEREX Lion passant, guardant, crowned, within a pannel of double moulding of 10 arches, having a trefoil at each point and in each spandril.

upon other specimens accurately defined, and which may therefore be considered as intimating that the coin was struck at Regula or La Reole, a town of Guienne, on the banks of the Garonne, where, we have already seen, there was a mint in the time of Henry III.

* Probably for Lagun, where we know a mint existed in the time of Henry III. or for Limoges, respecting the King's workmen and moneyers, at which place, a writ exists of the date of 1362. This initial does not appear to have been observed by any writer upon these coins; and it is remarkable that it should have escaped the accurate and scrutinizing eye of Mr. Combe.

XPDI VINIT XPDI REGNAT XPDI IMPERA

Within a compartment of double moulding of four arches and as many angles, having an open quatrefoil in each spandril, is a cross collarino, having six roundels in the centre, within a similar compartment, and the outward points of which terminate in open quatrefoils; the extremities corniced, and ending in a double trefoil slipped, between two cartouches, and having four lions passant, guardant, in saltire.

Pl. i. fig. 3. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 22. Doby, Pl. xxxiii. fig. 6. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xii. fig. 10. See also Haultin, cxxxiii. Ducarel, Pl. v. fig. 65. Doby, Pl. xxxiii. fig. 7.

This piece was purchased at the sale of Sir Charles Frederick's coins, for Mr. Hodsol, for £13. 15s. it then became Mr. Tyssen's, at whose sale it passed to Mr. Roberts for £24. 3s.

* *Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat*; these were the battle words of the Christian army in the first Crusade under Philip I. of France, when they fought against the Saracens in 1105, at Rama. "Nec mora longior, alii alios impetierunt. Tunc clypei resonant, et ferri stridet acumen. Factoque impetu utrimque exclamarunt nostri omnes contra eos: *Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat, sicut eis jussum fuerat.*" Fulcherii Carnstensis Historia Hierosolym. lib. ii. c. xxx. Vid. Duchesne Historiæ Francorum Scriptores, tom. iv. p. 855. Hence the same words were used as a motto on many of the early French gold coins, down to the time of Philip VI. the cotemporary of Edward III. by whom they were also adopted for the like purpose. The Byzantine coins seem to have supplied the idea of these words, in many of which we read, in a barbarous admixture of Greek and Roman characters IHSVS . XPISTUS . NICA *Jesus Christus vincit*; on others, IHS . XS . REX REGNANTIVM. (T. C.)

DOUBLE HARDI D'ARGENT.*

5. AR. $23\frac{3}{10}$. •ED REX•ANGLIE• Half length of the King, full faced, robed, crowned, under a gothic arch; in his right hand a sword, his left raised in a benedictory position. Over the crown a roundel.†

FRANIE•DNS•AOLI NI Cross collarino, patée at the ends, extending through the legend; having a lion passant, guardant, with a roundel above, in first and fourth quarters; and a fleur de lis, with a roundel beneath, in the second and third, in saltire.

Pl. i. fig. 4. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 16. Doby, Pl. xxxiii. fig. 3.

Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. fig. 17.

This piece was successively Sir Charles Frederick's, Mr. Hodsol's, Mr. Tyssen's, Mr. Roberts's.

GROAT.

6. AR. $72\frac{3}{10}$. •EDWARD•DEI•G•REX•ANGL•DNS•HYB•TQT King's head, full faced, crowned, within a pannel of double moulding of nine arches, each terminating in a trefoil, except the lower one, where an annulet is substituted.

* So called by Snelling.

† This roundel, and those over the lion upon the reverse, are accidentally omitted in the plate. The condition of this piece leaves it doubtful whether there was not also a roundel before the legend of the reverse.

✠ POSVI DEVM ADIVTORVM VILLÆ CÆLÆSIÆ

(*Written in two concentric circles.*) A plain cross, patée at the ends, extending through the legends, and having three roundels in each quarter.

Pl. i. fig. 5. Ducarel, Pl. ix. figg. 113, 115, and Pl. xiii. fig. ix. Snelling, silver coins, Pl. ii. fig. 15. Doby, Pl. lxxvi. fig. 2. Folkes and Ruding, Pl. iii. fig. 10. See also Doby, Pl. lxxvi. fig. 1.

This piece, with the Half Groat and Penny, No. 8, 10, were purchased at Mr. Tyssen's sale for £5. 15s.

HALF GROATS.

7. AR. $33\frac{3}{10}$. ✠ EDWARDVS REX ANGL DNS hYB Same type as No. 6.

✠ POSVI DEVM ADIVTORVM VILLÆ CÆLÆSIÆ

Same type as No. 6.

Pl. i. fig. 6. Ducarel, Pl. ix. fig. 114. Doby, Pl. lxxvi. fig. 3. Folkes and Ruding, Pl. iii. fig. 12.

From Mr. Roberts's collection.

8. AR. $33\frac{2}{10}$. ✠ EDWARDVS REX ANGL DNS hYB Same type as No. 6.

✠ POSVI DEVM ADIVTORVM VILLÆ CÆLÆSIÆ

Purchased at Mr. Tyssen's sale.

PENNIES.

9. AR. $17\frac{2}{10}$. ✠ EDWARD ANGL R DNS hYB The King's head, full faced, crowned.

VILLÆ·ATLASIÆ A plain cross, patée at the ends, extending through the legend, and having three roundels in each quarter.

Pl. i. fig. 8.

This very rare piece was purchased at the sale of Mr. Tyssen's collection; another, purchased at the same time, was in Mr. Roberts's possession.

10. AR. 15 $\frac{7}{10}$. ✠EDWÆR·DE·GRÆ·RÆX·ANGLIÆ Profile of King to right, bearded, crowned, robed, in right hand, sword; left raised in benedictory position.*

DNS ACITANÆ·B† A plain cross, patée at the ends, extending through the legend, and having three roundels in each quarter.

Pl. i. fig. 7. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. fig. 19. See also Snelling, p. 19, figg. D. E. Doby, Pl. xxxiii. figg. 4, 5. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. fig. 18.

This piece was purchased at Mr. Tyssen's sale for £4. 14s. 6d.

11. AR. 21 $\frac{4}{10}$. ✠EDWÆRD' RÆX·ANGL King's head, three-quarter face, to left, crowned; underneath, lion passant, guardant.

DVX AOVITANÆ Plain cross, patée at the ends, having a trefoil? issuing from each ex-

* The type of this piece is new, and limited to the coinages of this monarch, and his son the Black Prince; it is interesting as illustrative of that of the Hardy, for in giving a profile view of the king in the same attitude, it shews the exact benedictory or admonitory position in which the left hand was intended to be placed in that coin.

† For Bourdeaux probably, the place of mintage.

tremity, and extending through the legend;
in each quarter a crown.

Pl. i. fig. 9. Leake, 1 Ser. Pl. ii. fig. 16. Ducarel. Pl. vi. fig. 71. Duby, Pl. xxxiv. fig. 4. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. fig. 20. See also Wise, Bodl. Cat. Tab. xxi. Ducarel, Pl. iii. fig. 37, and Pl. vii fig. 97. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 14. Duby, Pl. xxxiv. fig. 3, 5, 6.

12. AR. 20. ✠EDWARD REX ANGL* Same type as No. 11.

DVX NOVITANIE Same type as No. 11, but
that the cross appears concaved at the ends,
each part inclosing a quatrefoil.

HALFPENNIES.

13. AR. $10\frac{2}{10}$. ✠EDWARD REX ANGL* Same type as No. 11.

DVX NOVITANIE Same type as No. 12.

Pl. i. fig. 10. Ducarel, Pl. viii. fig. 101. Duby, Pl. xxxiv. fig. 7. See also Ducarel, Pl. viii. fig. 107. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 15. Duby, Pl. xxxiv. fig. 8.

This piece was Mr. Tyssen's, then Mr. Roberts's.

14. AR. $8\frac{7}{10}$. ✠EDWARD REX ANGL Same type as No. 11,
but the head is smaller.

DVX NOVITANIE Same type as No. 12.

PIECES STRUCK IN IMITATION OF THE GROS TOURNOIS.

15. AR. $37\frac{6}{10}$. ✠BNDICTV SIT NOME DNI NRI D* ✠ED REX

ANGLIE (*Written in two concentric circles.*)

A cross patée within the inner circle.

* Benedictum sit nomen Domini nostri Dei, to which is added upon some coins, perhaps upon the next, No. 16, Jesu Christi. See Duby, Pl. xxxiii. fig. 11. This legend is said to have been first adopted upon the Gros Tournois of St. Louis, and is taken from Job, c. i. v. 21. or Psalm cxiii. v. 2.

DVX AETARNIE O* Front of building? column at each side with castellated capital; gateway square; between which and pediment are three roundels; above, lion passant, guardant: the whole within an ornamental border, wherein are ten circles, each inclosing a strawberry leaf, except the upper one, which contains a rose of 6 leaves.

See Vignette, fig. i.

16. Billon. $28\frac{1}{10}$ **✠BNDICTV: SIT: NOM: DNI NRI DEI IAV XPI**

✠ED: REX: ANGLIE (*Written in two concentric circles.*) Cross patée, within the inner circle.

✠DVX: AETARNIE Front of building? column at each side with annulet-framed capital; between them, a crown; the step terminating at each end in an annulet. Above the pediment, lion passant, guardant. The whole within a border, wherein are ten circles, each inclosing a strawberry leaf, except, probably, the upper one, which is indistinct.

Pl. i. fig. 11. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 19. Doby, Pl. xxxiii. fig. 10.

Purchased at Mr. Tyssen's sale.

17. Billon. $17\frac{1}{10}$ **✠BNDICTV: SIT: NOM: DNI NRI DEI IAV XPI**

✠ED: REX: ANGLIE (*Written in two concentric circles.*)

Cross patée, within the inner circle.

* This letter O is probably the initial of some place of mintage, the name of which is at present unknown.

✠DVX:✠CITANIE Same type as No. 16, omitting the lion, and perhaps the crown.

Pl. i. fig. 12. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 20. Doby, Pl. xxxiv. fig. i. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. fig. 24.

Purchased at Mr. Tyssen's sale.

PATTERN FOR GROS de BOURDEAUX.*

18. Billon. 575 $\frac{7}{10}$. ✠ED:REX:✠N6LIE:✠FR✠ Crown; underneath, MAT:D:M:ME † (*Written in two parallel lines.*) The whole within a border, wherein are twelve circles, each inclosing a fleur de lis.

‡
BNDICTV:STI:NONME:DNII: BVR CIVIS ARGNTI §
(*Written in two concentric circles.*) Cross avellanée, extending through the legends, having a fleur de lis in 1 and 4 quarters.

Pl. i. fig. 13. Snelling, page 5. fig. 1. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. 13. fig. 18.

This piece was once Sir Charles Frederick's, at whose sale it was purchased by Mr. Hodsol for £6. it then passed to Mr. Tyssen, and at his sale was bought for the British Museum for £7. 7s.

* Philip de Valois in the year 1330 struck a coin called by Le Blanc *Gros Parisis*, having the legend PARISIUS CIVIS ARGENTI, and a type very similar to this piece, which may therefore be supposed to have been a pattern for a silver coin to be struck at Bourdeaux under the denomination of *Gros de Bourdeaux*.

† *Mater Dei miserere mei.* An invocation taken from a popish service to the Virgin.

‡ For Bourdeaux, the intended place of mintage.

§ In the engraving, ARGNTI is erroneously written ARENTI, in consequence of the letter in dispute being somewhat indistinct, from an accident in the die.

PATTERN FOR GROS ?*

19. 252 $\frac{8}{10}$. BNDICTV S ED REX $\pi^* \pi 6 L^* I 6 \dagger$ (*Written in two concentric circles.*) Cross avellanée, extending through the legends, having three roundels in each quarter.

π DVX' π CEIT π NIE Lion couchant, guardant, crowned. The whole within a border similar to No. 15 or 19.

Pl. i. fig. 14. Snelling, page 5. fig. 2. Doby, Pl. xxxix. fig. 8. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. fig. 17.

This piece was successively Dr. Ducarel's, Mr. Tyssen's, and Mr. Roberts's. It is so much injured, that the type is very indistinct. Upon the reverse, there was probably a rose between the two words of the legend, and a star on each side of the letter N in Aquitanie.

Ducarel, Pl. xiii. fig. 7, 8, gives figures of two coins which he ascribes to King Edward III. In this he is followed by Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 17, 18. Doby, Pl. xxxiii. fig. 8, 9. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. fig. 22, 23. The origin of all these figures appears to have been some drawings in the possession of Mr. Hodsol, whence derived it is impossible to say, but there can be little hesitation in pronouncing them to be very blundered representations of two coins hereafter described and figured, and which were struck by Henry Duke of Lancaster. Ruding erroneously states No. 22 to be in the British Museum. Ducarel calls his Pl. xiii. fig. 7, a Sol Bourdelais, or Bourdeaux shilling.

* The denomination of this piece it is difficult to ascertain; it may possibly have been a pattern for a coin of half the value of the preceding.

† In the engraving, a star of six points between the L and I of the word *Anglie* is accidentally omitted. These marks were probably indications of the place of mintage, but their signification is not now to be ascertained.

EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

LEOPARD.

1. AU. 53 $\frac{6}{10}$. ✠ ED' PMO' GNS' REGIS' ANGLIE' PNCIPS' AERTANIE' ✠

Lion passant, guardant, crowned, within a pannel of double moulding of eleven arches, having an open quatrefoil at each point, and in each spandril.

✠ XP' D' VINDIT' XP' D' REGNAT' XP' D' IMPERAT' ✠ †

Within a compartment of double moulding of four arches and as many angles, having an open quatrefoil in each spandril, is a cross collarino,—having six roundels in the centre within a similar compartment, the outward points of which terminate in open quatrefoils,—the extremities corniced, and ending in a strawberry leaf, between two cartouches, and having four lions passant, guardant, in saltire.

Pl. ii. fig. 1. De Boze. Ducarel, Pl. xiii. fig. 12. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. xxxii. Doby, Pl. xxxvi. fig. 8. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. fig. 4. See also Ducarel, Pl. i. fig. 14. Pl. viii. fig. 104. Doby, Pl. xxxvi. fig. 7.

This piece was Mr. Dummer's, then Mr. Tyssen's, at whose sale it was purchased by Mr. Roberts for £31. 10s.

* Edwardus primogenitus, &c. &c.

† The roundel, at the end of the legend, accidentally omitted in the plate.

CHAISE.*

2. AU. $51\frac{3}{10}$. ✠ED*PO*6NS*RA6IS*AN6LIA*PNS*NEITANIE

The Prince, in armour; robed; in right hand, sceptre; crowned with chaplet of three roses; seated upon gothic throne.

✠DAVS*IVDEX*IVSTVS*FORTIS*†*PAXIENS*B†

within a compartment of double moulding of four arches and as many angles, having a cinquefoil in each spandril, is a cross collarino, having in the centre a cinquefoil within a compartment of four concave sides, each inclosing an annulet; the extremities of the cross corniced, and ending in two vine leaves inclosing fruit; lion passant, guardant in first and fourth quarters, a fleur de lis in second and third.

Pl. ii. fig. 2. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 29. Doby, Pl. xxxv. fig. 3.

3. AU. $53\frac{6}{10}$. ✠ED*PO*6NS*RA6IS*AN6LIA*PNS*NEITANIE Type similar to No. 2.

✠DAVS*IVDEX*IVSTVS*FORTIS*†*PAXIENS*B†

Type similar to No. 2, but the lions are in the second and third quarters, and the fleurs de lis in first and fourth.

Leake, 2d Ser. Pl. ii. fig. 18. Ducarel, Pl. iii. fig. 39. Doby, Pl. xxxv. fig. 1. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. fig. 1. See also Doby, Suppl. iii. fig. 8.

This piece was Mr. Tyssen's, and is said to have cost him £28. 10s. in 1776. At his sale it was purchased by Mr. Roberts for £24. 3s.

* De Boze calls this coin a JUSTE OU FORT.

† For Bourdeaux, the place of mintage.

No. 2 is the piece for which Mr. Hodsol gave £21. at the sale of Sir Charles Frederick's coins; it afterwards became Mr. Tyssen's, at the sale of whose duplicates it was purchased by Mr. Roberts for £19. 8s. 6d. Ducarel, Pl. i. fig. 12. and Duby, Pl. xxxiv. fig. 15. have copied from De Boze a remarkable variety of the *Chaise* of the Black Prince, which he calls "Juste ou Fort." It is not improbable that the figure of De Boze was taken from a French coin and altered from a description of the above coins of Prince Edward which De Boze had not seen.

HARDI D'OR.

4. AU. 61 $\frac{6}{10}$. *AD*PO*6N*S*RA6LS*AN6LIA*PNS*KEITANI

Within a compartment of single moulding of twelve arches, each point terminating in a roundel, is a half-length of the Prince, robed; in right hand, sword; left hand raised in benedictory or admonitory position; bonnetted.

:*:AVXILIVM*MAVM*Z*DOMINO*B* Within a compartment of single moulding of twelve arches, each point terminating in a roundel, is cross collarino, corniced, quernée, having in the centre an open quatrefoil; fleur de lis in 1 and 4 quarters, lion passant, guardant in 2 and 3.

Pl. ii. fig. 3. De Boze. Ducarel, Pl. i. fig. 13. Pl. xiii. fig. 10. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 30. Duby, Pl. xxxv. fig. 5. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. fig. 2.

This piece was either Sir Charles Frederick's or Mr. Dummer's, afterwards Mr. Tyssen's, at whose sale it was purchased by Mr. Roberts, for £24. 3s.

* For Bourdeaux, the place of mintage.

PAVILLION.*

5. AU. 83. EDPOGNSRÆ AN6L:PNAPS† Under a magnificent gothic portico, stands the Prince, robed; in right hand, sword; his left raised in benedictory position; crowned with chaplet of roses; beneath his feet, two lions couchant, guardant; at each side, two ostrich feathers. On each side of the portico appear portions of a compartment of double moulding of arches, having at each point a roundel.

‡ DNSXIVTOPTOTOTMEXXIPPOSPXVI: DOR:MÆVM:B: ‡

Within a gothic quatrefoil compartment of double moulding,—covering a gothic square compartment, the angles of which, between two trefoils, appear between the spandrils,—is an open cross formed by four concave lines, the ends corniced and quernée, having in the centre a cinquefoil; lion, passant, guardant, in the 1 and 4 quarter; fleur de lis in 2 and 3.

Pl. ii. fig. 4. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. fig. 5.

6. AU. 67⁸/₁₀. EDPOGNSRÆ AN6L:PNAS‡ Same type as No. 5.

* De Boze calls this coin a *Double*; Ducarel, a *Royal* or *Pavillion*.

† *Aquitaniæ*.

‡ For *Bordeaux*, the place of mintage.

Dominus adjutor et protector meus, et in ipso speravit cor meum. Ps. xxviii. v. 7.

§ *Aquitaniæ*.

✠DN'S:IVTO:PTACTO:MA:IIPO:SPAVIT:DOR:MAVM:B*

Same type as No. 5, but with letter **A**, instead of cinquefoil in centre of cross.

Pl. ii. fig. 5. Doby, Pl. xxxiv. fig. 12, but the acorns incorrectly drawn.

This piece was Mr. Dummer's, at whose sale it cost Mr. Hodsol £36. 10s. it then passed to Mr. Tyssen, and at his sale was purchased by Mr. Roberts for £30. 9s.

7. AU. 69. ED:PO:6NS R6EI AN:6DN2:AVIT Same type as No. 5.

✠DN2:IVTO:PTACTO:MA:IIPO:SPAVIT:DOR:MAVM B*

Same type as No. 5, but with letter **A**, instead of cinquefoil in centre of cross; fleur de lis in 1 and 4 quarter; lion passant, guardant in 2 and 3.

For this piece Mr. Tyssen gave £21. in 1796; at the sale of his duplicates it was purchased by Mr. Roberts for £19. 3s.

For other varieties of the PAVILLION, see *Leake, 2 Ser. Pl. ii. fig. 17. Wise, Bodl. Cat. De Boze. Ducarel, Pl. i. fig. 15. Pl. iii. fig. 38. Pl. 4. fig. 58. Pl. v. fig. 67. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 33. Doby, Pl. xxxiv. figg. 10, 11, 13, 14.*

8. AU. 69. ED:PO:6NS:R66 AN6L:PNDS:AV* Same type as No. 5.

✠DNS:IVTO:PTACTO:MA:IIPO:SPAVIT:DOR:MAVM:B*

Same type as No. 5, but with letter **A** instead of cinquefoil in centre of cross; fleur de lis in 1 and 4 quarter; lion passant, guardant in 2 and 3.

From the Royal Collection; presented to the British Museum by his Majesty King George IV.

* For *Bourdeaux*, the place of mintage. This letter in No. 7 is very imperfect, but it was most probably intended for a B.

GROAT.

9. AR. 67 $\frac{5}{10}$. ✠ EDWARDVS:PRIMO:6NS:RE6IS 7 Within a compartment of single moulding of nine arches, each point terminating in a roundel, is a half length of the Prince in profile to the right, bearded; in right hand, sword; his left raised in benedictory position; crowned with chaplet of roses.

6LIA:IN 6X6ELDIS D6O:6T IN TR6:PA 7 PRINDEPS
7EIT7N (Written in two concentric circles.)

A plain cross, patée at the ends, extending through the legends, having three roundels in each quarter.

Pl. ii. fig. 6. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. fig. 1.

This reputed unique was purchased for the British Museum at Mr. Tyssen's sale for £10.

HALF GROATS.*

10. AR. 31 $\frac{6}{10}$. ✠ ED:PO:6NS:RE6IS:7N6LIA:7† Same type as No. 9, but only eight arches of the compartment appear.

6LIA:IN 6X6ELDIS D6O:6T IN TR6:PA :PRINDEPS 7EIT7N
(Written in two concentric circles.) Same type as No. 8.

Pl. ii. fig. 7. Ducarel, Pl. vii. fig. 86. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 28.

Duby, Pl. xxxvi. fig. 3. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. fig. 26.

This piece was Sir Charles Frederick's, at whose sale it cost Mr.

* De Boze calls this coin *Hardi d'Argent*: Ducarel, a *Bourdeaux Groat*; Snelling, an *Aquitaine Groat*.

† Probably for *Agen* or *Acquen*, where he as well as his father had mints.

Hodsol £13. 5s. it then passed to Mr. Tyssen, and at his sale it was purchased by Mr. Roberts for £5. 7s. 6d. The two following pieces (No. 11, 12,) were also Mr. Roberts's.

11. AR. $34\frac{2}{10}$. ✠:ED:PO:GNS:RÆGIS:ANGLIÆ:R* Same type as No. 9, but twelve arches of the compartment appear.

GLA·IN EXLA·DE ET IN·TAR·PAX

:PRNDPS ANQITAN (*Written in two concentric circles.*) Same type as No. 9.

12. AR. $30\frac{6}{10}$. ✠:ED:PO:GNS: . . . LIÆ:PRNDPS Same type as No. 9, but ten arches of the compartment appear.

GLIÆ:IN IS DEO:ET IN TRÆ:PÆ PRNDPS ANQITAN

(*Written in two concentric circles.*) Same type as No. 9.

13. AR. 30. ✠:ED PO:GNS:RÆGIS:ANGLIÆ:R* Same type as No. 9, but ten arches of the compartment appear.

:GLA·IN EXLA·DE ET . . . RÆ PÆX PRNDPS ANQITAN

(*Written in two concentric circles.*) Same type as No. 9.

14. AR. 28. ✠:ED:PO:DNS:RÆGIS:ANGLIÆ[†] Same type as No. 9, but twelve arches of the compartment appear.

* For *Regulus*, or *La Reole*, the place of mintage.

† This letter had escaped the notice of Mr. Combe; it may possibly stand for FRANCIA, as that gentleman has conjectured respecting the same letter similarly

GLA·IN EXCELDIS . . . T·IN TRA·PAX ·PRINCP AQUITAN

(Written in two concentric circles.) Same type as No. 9.

Purchased at Mr. Tyssen's sale.

15. AR. $27\frac{7}{10}$. ✠ED'PO'GN . . . REGIS ANGLIE . . . Same type as No. 9, but only seven arches of the compartment appear.

GL.....CELDIS DO.....IN TRA·PAX PRINCP AQUITAN

(Written in two concentric circles.) Same type as No. 9.

Duby, *Pl. xxxvi*, fig. 4.

16. AR. $31\frac{2}{10}$. ✠ED PO'GNITV REGI ANGLI Same type as No. 9, but the Prince wears a crown instead of a chaplet, and only three arches of the compartment appear on each side.

GLIX IN EXALD·DO ET·IN TERRA PAX PRINCP AQUITAN

(Written in two concentric circles.) Same type as No. 9.

Pl. ii. fig. 8. Ducarel. Pl. vi. fig. 77. Duby, Pl. xxxvi. fig. 1.

Purchased at Mr. Tyssen's sale.

For various figures of these coins, see *Haultin, cxxxiii. Leake, 2 Ser. Pl. i. fig. 13. Wise, Bodl. Cat. Tab. xxi. De Boze. Ducarel, Pl. i. fig. 17. Pl. iii. fig. 40. Pl. vii. fig. 87. Pl. xiii. figg. 14, 15, 16. Duby, Pl. xxxv. figg. 13, 14. Pl. xxxvi. figg. 2, 5, 6.*

Haultin, cxxxiii. Ducarel, Pl. v. fig. 64. and Duby, Pl. xxxv. fig. 4, give the figure of a coin, which from the weight

situated upon the *Guiennois* of Edward III (No. 1,) but it is more probably in both places intended for the initial of some particular place of mintage, the name of which is not ascertained.

mentioned by the latter (32 grains,) may probably have been a half groat; he states it to have been in the possession of the notorious John White; it is not at present known what has become of it.

PENNY.

17. AR. $18\frac{4}{10}$. **ED'PO:GNS:RAGIS.I** Same type as No. 9, but without any compartment within the inner circle.

:PRINOPS AQITAN Same type as No. 9.

Pl. ii. fig. 9. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. fig. 27.

This piece was Mr. Hodsol's, then Mr. Tyssen's, at whose sale it was purchased by Mr. Roberts for £7. 2s. 6d.

See also *Ducarel, Pl. vi. fig. 73. Pl. viii. fig. 106. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 27. Doby, Pl. xxxv. figg. 11, 12. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. fig. 2.*

HARDI D'ARGENT.

18. AR. $16\frac{8}{10}$. **ED PO GANT RAGI AGIE** Under a gothic canopy, is a half length of the Prince, robed; sword in right hand; left raised in benedictory or admonitory position; crowned with chaplet of roses.

PRINOPS AQITAN Cross collarino, patée at the ends, extending through legend; fleur de lis in 1 and 4 quarter; lion passant, guardant in 2 and 3.

Pl. ii. fig. 10.

This piece was successively Mr. Dummer's, Mr. Hodsol's, Mr. Tyssen's, Mr. Roberts's. The three following pieces, (No. 19, 20, 21,) were also Mr. Roberts's.

19. AR. 14 $\frac{5}{10}$. ED PO 6EN T R6I K6H Same type as No. 18.

PPNAPS KQITAN Same type as No. 18.

20*. AR. 16 $\frac{4}{10}$. ED PO 6EN R6 K6... Same type as No. 18.

PRN6PS KQITAN Same type as No. 18.

21. AR. 16 $\frac{2}{10}$. ED·PO: 6T·R K6LAI·N † Same type as No. 18.

*PRNAPS KQITAN Same type as No. 18.

This piece was purchased at the sale of Mr. Tyssen's collection for £4. 5s.

22. AR. 12 $\frac{4}{10}$. ED.....S R6: AN6 Type similar to No. 18, but with fillet instead of chaplet round the head (very similar to No. 4.)

PRNAPS·KQITAN Same type as No. 18.

Pl. ii. fig. 11. Wise, Bodl. Cat. Tab. xxi. Ducarel, Pl. iii. fig. 42. Pl. xiii. fig. 17. Duby, Pl. xxxv. fig. 9.

See also *Leake, 2 Ser. Pl. i. fig. 12. De Boze. Ducarel, Pl. i. fig. 18. Pl. v. fig. 63. Snelling, Pl. i. figg. 24, 25. Duby, Pl. xxxv. figg. 7, 8, 10. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. figg. 4, 6. Fig. 5 is erroneously ascribed to this Prince; it is, in fact, a coin of Henry IV. engraved in this work, Pl. ii. fig. 1.*

DENIER ?

23. AR. 12 $\frac{7}{10}$. ✠EDWAKRD'FIL... Lion passant, guardant.

✠h RE6IS KH6LIE Cross patée.

Vignette, fig. 2. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. fig. 25.

* The obverse of this piece is double struck; and, in consequence, the impression very confused; it is, not improbably, from the same die as No. 17.

† This is a blundered inscription, and does not require explanation:

HENRY, DUKE OF LANCASTER.

GROSS, in imitation of GROS TOURNOIS.

1. Billon. $29\frac{8}{10}$ NOM^E•DNI* ✠•EN:DNS:BR76LI•G•**(Written in two concentric circles.)* Cross paté, within inner circle.

•DVX LANCASTRIÆ•† Front of building? column at each side with annulet formed capital; between them, a crown; the step terminating at each end in an annulet. Above the pediment, lion passant, guardant. The whole within a border, wherein are circles, each inclosing a strawberry leaf,

Pl. ii. fig. 2. See Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 7. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. fig. 17; both very blundered representations.

This piece was purchased at Mr. Tyssen's sale.

2. Billon. 27. ✠•BNDI . . . NOM^E•DNI . . . ✠•EN:DNS BR76LIÆ*

(Written in two concentric circles.) Cross calvary, patée at the ends, the lower limb extending through the interior legend; a roundel underneath.

LANCASTRIÆ:DVX•† *(Written in two parallel lines.)* Lion, couchant, guardant, crowned.

* Benedictum sit nomen Domini. Enricus, Dominus Brageriaci, i. e. Henry Lord of Bergerac.

† Dux Lancastriæ.

The whole within a border, wherein are circles, each inclosing a strawberry leaf.

Pl. ii. fig. 3. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. fig. 21.

This piece was from Mr. Roberts's collection.

It is not impossible that *Ducarel, Pl. xiii. figg. 7, 8. Snelling, Pl. i. figg. 17, 18. Duby, Pl. xxiii. figg. 8, 9. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. x. fig. 22, 23*, may be blundered representations of the above two coins.

RICHARD II.

HARDI D'OR.*

1. AU. 57 $\frac{2}{10}$. ✠ RICHARD: D: GRA: ANGL: E: FRANCIE: D: NOB: ITA: Within a compartment of single moulding of nine arches, each point terminating in a roundel, is a half length of the King, robed, sword in right hand; left raised in benedictory or admonitory position; crowned.

✠: AVXILIVM: MÆVN: AN: DOMINO: B: † Within a compartment of single moulding of twelve arches, each point terminating in a roundel, is cross collarino, corniced, quernée, having in the centre, open quatrefoil; fleur de lis in 1 and 4 quarter; lion passant, guardant in 2 and 3.

Vignette, fig. 3. De Boze. Ducarel, Pl. ii. fig. 19. Duby, Pl. xxxvii. fig. 1.

See also *Leake, 2d Ser. Pl. ii. fig. 19. Wise, Bodl. Cat. Tab. xxi.*

* So called by De Boze.

† For Bourdeaux, the place of mintage.

Ducarel, Pl. vii. fig. 93. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 37. Duby, Pl. xxxvi. fig. 9, 10. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. fig. 6.

This piece was procured in 1819 in exchange for coins valued at £50.

HARDI D'ARGENT.*

2. AR. $11\frac{5}{10}$. RICAR R·NGLI Under a gothic canopy, is a half length of the King, robed, sword in right hand; left, raised in benedictory or admonitory position; crowned.

FRANC DNS...I Cross collarino, patée at the ends, extending through legend; lion in 1 and 4 quarter; fleur de lis in 2 and 3.

Pl. ii. fig. 1. Ducarel, Pl. vi. fig. 76. Duby, Pl. xxxvii. fig. 6. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. fig. 11. There cannot be a doubt that the figure of Ducarel, copied by Duby, was taken, however incorrect, from this identical piece.

3. AR. $11\frac{4}{10}$. RICARD RX·NGLI Same type as No. 2.

FRANC·DNS·NGITANC Same type as No. 2.

Ducarel, Pl. vi. fig. 74. Duby, Pl. xxxvii. fig. 5.

4. AR. 16. RICARD RX·NGLI Same type as No. 2.

FRANC DNS NTANC Same type as No. 2.

See, for various figures of these coins, *De Boze. Ducarel, Pl. ii. fig. 20. Pl. vii. fig. 90. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 35. Duby, Pl. xxxvii. figg. 2, 3, 4. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. figg. 9, 10.*

No. 2 and 3 were purchased at Mr. Tyssen's sale; No. 4 was in Mr. Roberts's collection.

* De Boze calls this a *Hardi de Billon*; Ducarel, a *Half Groat*.

HENRY IV.

HARDI D'ARGENT.*

1. AR. $15\frac{2}{10}$. $\epsilon\text{NRIC R } \text{H}6\text{LI}\epsilon$ Under a gothic canopy is a half length of the King, robed, sword in right hand, left raised in benedictory or admonitory position, crowned. Over crown, mullet.

$\text{FR} \text{H} \text{LI} \epsilon \text{ DNS } \text{H} \text{QI}$ Cross collarino, patée at the ends, extending through legend; lion passant, guardant, with roundel behind it, in 1 and 4 quarters: fleur de lis with roundel underneath in 2 and 3.

2. AR. $18\frac{6}{10}$. $\epsilon\text{NRIC R } \text{H}6\text{LI}\epsilon$ Same type as No. 1, but without mullet over crown.

$\text{FR} \text{H} \text{LI} \epsilon * \text{ DNS } \text{H} \text{QI} *$ Same type as No. 1, but with roundel over lion in 4 quarter; and without any roundel behind in either quarter.

Pl. ii. fig. 1. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xi fig. 5. who however has erroneously assigned it to the Black Prince.

This and the following were from Mr. Roberts's collection.

3. AR. $18\frac{8}{10}$. $\epsilon\text{NRIC R } \text{H}6\text{LI}\epsilon$ Same type as No. 1, but with roundel over the crown.

$\text{F} \text{H} \text{LI} \epsilon * \text{ DNS } \text{H} \text{QI} *$ Same type as No. 1, but without roundel behind lions.

* Haultin calls this coin Petit, Hardit; Venuti a Liard, or Double d'Argent; Ducarel, a Half Groat.

4. AR. 13 $\frac{4}{10}$. $\text{GRIC'RX} \text{NL}$ Same type as No. 1, but what mark may be over the crown is uncertain from the defective state of the coin.

FRANC DNS NL Same type as No. 1, but without roundels behind lions, and with annulets instead of roundels underneath the fleur de lis.

Ducarel, Pl. vi. fig. 82. Doby, Pl. xxxviii. fig. 1.

Purchased at Mr. Tyssen's sale.

5. AR. 17 $\frac{6}{10}$. $\text{GRIC'RX} \dots \text{NL}$ Same type as No. 1, but roundel instead of mullet over crown.

$\text{FRANC DNS NL} \dots$ Same type as No. 1, but without roundels behind lions; and with annulets instead of roundels underneath the fleur de lis.

Purchased at Mr. Tyssen's sale.

For further varieties of these coins, see *Haultin, cxxxv. Wise.*

Ducarel, Pl. ii. fig. 35. Pl. iv. fig. 49. Pl. vi. fig. 79. Pl. vii. fig. 89. Pl. xiii. fig. 21. Snelling, Pl. i. fig. 36. Pl. ii. figg. 3, 4. Doby, Pl. xxxviii. figg. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and Suppl. iii. fig. 9. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. figg. 13, 14.

DENIER.

6. Billon. 11 $\frac{8}{10}$. HENRIC REX NL Plain cross, having in first quarter a fleur de lis, in second and third lion passant guardant, in fourth, a fleur de lis with roundel underneath.*

* This roundel is accidentally omitted in the Plate.

✠FRANCO-D' AQUITANIA. Cross patonce ? within inner circle ; in the third quarter, under the first letter of the last word of the legend is a roundel.

Pl. ii. fig. 4. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. fig. 19.

This piece was purchased at Mr. Tyssen's sale for £2.

HENRY V.

MOUTON.

1. AU. $39\frac{2}{10}$. ✠XPN:DEI:QVI TOLL*PCCX MVDI MISA NOBIS

The Holy Lamb, with head irradiate, looking back to a banner, the staff of which bears at top, a cross fleuri ; underneath **h.F RX.** The whole within a pannel of single moulding, of which twelve arches are visible, with a roundel at each point.

✠XPC*VINCI*XP*REGENA*XP*IMPERA Within a compartment of double moulding of four arches, and as many angles, having a fleur de lis in each spandril, is a cross collarino, having a cinquefoil in the centre within a similar compartment ; the extremities corniced, and ending in a trefoil slipped, between two cartouches, and having in first and fourth quarter, a fleur de lis ; in second and third, lion, passant, guardant.

Pl. ii. fig. 1. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. fig. 12.

This piece was bought in Paris by the late Mr. Thane ; in 1787.

Mr. Hodsol became possessed of it for £38. 10s.; it then, of course, passed to Mr. Tyssen, at whose sale it was purchased by Mr. Roberts for £53. 11s.

GROS D'ARGENT.

2. AR. 42 $\frac{2}{10}$. **✠h:RER:ANGLIA:HERES:FRANCIA** Lion passant, guardant, with two fleurs de lis, above, and one beneath; over all, a crown: a roundel in the centre of the field, and one under the first letter of the legend.

✠SIT:NOMEN:DOMINI:BAHEDICTVM Cross potent, flurt, having in the centre the letter **h** within a compartment of four arches and as many angles, the outward points of which terminate in an open trefoil. Under the first letter of the legend is a roundel.*

Pl. ii. fig. 2. Snelling, page 19, fig. I. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. fig. 22.

3. AR. 39 $\frac{5}{10}$. **✠h:RER:ANGLIA:HERES:FRANCIA** Same type as No. 2, but with three annulets upon the crown; and a roundel under the second instead of the first letter of the legend.

✠SIT:NOMEN:DOMINI:BAHEDICTVM Same type as No. 2, but with the roundel under the second letter of the legend.†

This piece was from Mr. Roberts's collection; a similar one was purchased by Mr. Thane at Mr. Tyssen's sale for £11. 11s.

* Probably struck at Rouen, see page 33.

† Probably struck at St. Lo; see page 33.

GROS.*

4. Billon. $47\frac{7}{10}$. ✠ **hENRICVS: FRATHCVR: BEX** Three fleurs de lis, beneath a crown, and supported by two leopards rampant, guardant.†

✠ **SIT: NOMA: DNI: BAHADICTV.** Cross patée flurt, having in the centre the letter H within an annulet; in first quarter, crown; in fourth lion passant guardant. In the letter D of *Benedictu* is a roundel.‡

Pl. ii. fig. 3. Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 11. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. fig. 20.

Purchased at Mr. Tyssen's sale for £2. 8s.

5. Billon. $38\frac{4}{10}$**h: REX: THGLIEZ. HABES FRATHCVR** Same type as No. 4, but with annulet under first letter of legend.

...**SIT: NOMA: DNI: BAHADICTV** Same type as No. 4, but with annulet § under first letter of legend.

Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 12. See also Haultin, cxxix. Leake, 2 Ser. Pl. iii. fig. 22. Ducarel, Pl. ii. fig. 28. Pl. iii. fig. 46. Pl. xiv. fig. 22.

This piece was Mr. Dummer's, then Mr. Tyssen's, at whose sale it was purchased by Mr. Roberts for £2. 6s.

* So called in an ordonnance dated Braye sur Seyne, 16 June, 1420.

† This money was struck by virtue of an ordonnance, dated Rouen, Ap. 18, 1420, in which the type is described, and the name of Groz assigned; it is ordered to be current "pour xx d. Tournois la pieche a iiii d. viii grains d'alay argent le Roy de vi.^s viii de pois au marc, et aux remedes accoustumes."

‡ This roundel probably indicates the place of mintage, but which it may be, is not now known; it is accidentally omitted in the plate.

§ Probably indicating the place of mintage. See page 32.

- 6.* Billon. 33. ✠h:R~~EX~~:~~Λ~~H6L:h~~ER~~AS:FR~~Λ~~ND Lion passant, guardant, crowned; above, fleur de lis. Roundel under second letter of legend.

✠SIT:NOM~~A~~:DNI:B~~A~~H~~E~~DIDTV. Cross, patée at the ends, concaved, having in centre, letter h within a compartment of four arches and as many angles, the outward points terminating in open trefoils. Roundel under second letter of legend.†

This piece was from Mr. Roberts's collection.

Pl. iii. fig. 4. Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 13. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. fig. 21.

7. Billon. 32 $\frac{6}{10}$. ✠h:R~~EX~~ ~~Λ~~H6L:h~~ER~~AS:FR~~Λ~~ND Same type as No. 6, but the roundel is under the first letter of legend.

✠SIT:NOM~~A~~:DNI:B~~A~~H~~E~~DIDTV. Same type as No. 6, but the roundel is under the first letter of legend.‡

This piece was from Mr. Roberts's collection.

See *Haultin, cxxvii. Ducarel, Pl. ii. fig. 23*, where probably the engraver has blundered *Heres* into *Rex*. See also, *Ducarel, Pl. vi. fig. 78. and Pl. xiii. fig. 20. Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 13.*

* Called by Haultin a *Tourin*; by Du Fresne a *Half Blanc*.

† Probably struck at St. Lo. See page 33.

‡ Probably struck at Rouen, See page 33.

HENRY VI.

SALUTE.

1. AU. 53. **hENRICHVS: DEI: GRA: FR̄ANCORV: 2: AGLIE: REX** An Angel salutes the Virgin Mary, with the word **AVB** inscribed on a scroll he holds; above, celestial rays; before them two shields, one, arms of France, the other, those of France and England quarterly. A roundel within an annulet under last letter of legend.* M. M. Lion.†

XPQ:VIHCIT:XPQ:RAGHT:XPQ:IMPART.

Within a compartment of double moulding of ten arches, each terminating in a fleur de lis, is a Cross Calvary between a fleur de lis, and a lion passant guardant; underneath, the letter h. A roundel within an annulet under last letter of legend. M. M. lion.

Pl. iii. fig. 1. Haultin, cxxvii. Ducarel, Pl. ii. fig. 32. Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 23. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. fig. 14. See also Ducarel, Pl. vii. fig. 94. and Pl. viii. fig. 109; which last probably owes all that is remarkable about it to the mistakes of the placart from whence the figure is copied.

* Indicating probably the place of mintage.

† The small crosses which in previous reigns occupied the position of this lion, were not intended for mint marks, but merely symbols of the piety of our ancestors, and applied upon the coin to point out the commencement of the legend.

2. AU. 52. **hēHRIDVS:DēI:GRŦ:FRŦDORV:Z:Ŧ6LIē:RēX** Same type as No. 1, but the word **ŦVē** written in the contrary direction. Not any roundel or annulet under any part of the legend. M. M. Crown.

XPC*VIHCT*XPQ*RE6HT*XPQ*IMPART

Same type as No. 1, but without roundel or annulet under legend. M. M. Crown.

Ducarel, Pl. iv. figg. 47, 51.

This piece was in the Cracherode collection.

3. AU. 53 $\frac{6}{10}$. **hēHRIDVS:DēI:GRŦ:FRŦDORV:Z:Ŧ6LIē:RēX**

Same type as No. 1, but without roundel or annulet under legend. M. M. Crown of thorns.

XPC*VIHCT*XPQ*RE6HT*XPQ*IMPART

Same type as No. 1, but without roundel or annulet under legend.

Ducarel, Pl. vi. fig. 83.

This piece was successively Mr. Tyssen's and Mr. Roberts's.

4. AU. 53. **hēHRIDVS:DēI:GRŦ:FRŦDORVM:Z:Ŧ6LIē:RēX.**

Same type as No. 1, but roundel only, under last letter but one of legend. M. M. Fleur de lis.

XPC*VIHCT*XPQ*RE6HT*XPQ*IMPART

Same type as No. 1, but roundel only, under

last letter but two of legend.* M. M. Fleur de lis.

Ducarel, Pl. xv. fig. 38. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. fig. 10. See also Leake, 2d. Ser. Pl. iii. fig. 21. M. M. Mullet. Ducarel, Pl. viii. fig. 110. M. M. Head. Pl. iii. fig. 45. M. M. Fleur de lis. This last varies somewhat from the type of the others, but probably this is only a mistake of the engraver of the plate.

This piece was successively Mr. Tyssen's and Mr. Roberts's.

ANGELOT.

5. AU. $35\frac{3}{10}$. *h*EHRIQVS:FRANCDORV:AT:ANGLIA:RAX Angel wearing chaplet of flowers, supports two shields; one bearing the arms of France; the other those of France and England quarterly. M. M. Crown.

XPC:VIHCT:XPC:RAGHT:XPC:IMPART.

Cross Calvary between fleur de lis and lion passant, guardant. M. M. Crown.

Pl. iii. fig. 2. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xiii. fig. 16.

This piece was purchased by Mr. Solly in 1776; it then became Mr. Tyssen's, at whose sale it was purchased by Mr. Roberts for £12. 12s.

For other figures of the Angelot, see *Haultin, cxxix. Wise, Bodl. Cat. Tab. xxi. Ducarel, Pl. ii. fig. 30. Pl. viii. fig. 108. Pl. xiv. fig. 29. Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 24. Haultin, cxxxi.* copied by *Ducarel, Pl. ii. fig. 31.* gives a figure of a coin, which, if correct as to size, must have been an Angel, or double the value of the Angelot.

* Indicating probably the place of mintage.

GRAND BLANC.*

6. AR. 43 $\frac{7}{10}$. FR $\overline{\Lambda}$ NDORVM:ET: $\overline{\Lambda}$ GLI $\overline{\Lambda}$:R $\overline{\Lambda}$ X Two shields, one bearing arms of France; the other, those of France and England quarterly. $\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{A}}\text{R}\text{I}\overline{\text{Q}}\text{V}\text{S}$ inscribed above the shields. M. M. Lion.

SIT:NOM $\overline{\Lambda}$ N:DNI:B $\overline{\Lambda}$ H $\overline{\Lambda}$ DIDTV. Cross Calvary between fleur de lis and lion passant, guardant; underneath, is inscribed $\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{A}}\text{R}\text{I}\overline{\text{Q}}\text{V}\text{S}$

Pl. iii. fig. 3. Ducarel, Pl. vi. fig. 81, and Pl. viii. fig. 111. which is probably only an incorrect representation of the same coin. *Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xi. fig. 23.*

7. AR. 44. FR $\overline{\Lambda}$ NDORVM:ET: $\overline{\Lambda}$ GLI $\overline{\Lambda}$:R $\overline{\Lambda}$ X Same type as No. 6. M. M. Crown.

SIT:NOM $\overline{\Lambda}$ H:DNI:B $\overline{\Lambda}$ H $\overline{\Lambda}$ DIDTV Same type as 6. M. M. Crown.

Ducarel, Pl. xiv. fig. 24.

8. AR. 46 $\frac{8}{10}$. FR $\overline{\Lambda}$ NDORVM:ET: $\overline{\Lambda}$ GLI $\overline{\Lambda}$:R $\overline{\Lambda}$ X Same type as No. 6, but with roundel† under first letter of legend. M. M. Crown.

SIT:NOM $\overline{\Lambda}$ N:DNI:B $\overline{\Lambda}$ N $\overline{\Lambda}$ DIDTV $\overline{\Lambda}$ Same type as No. 6, but with roundel under first letter of legend. M. M. Crown.

Ducarel, Pl. xiv. fig. 25. in which however the roundel is omitted.

* Called by Ducarel, *Billon Blanc*: by Ld. Pembroke, a *Gros*.

† This roundel probably indicates that this coin was struck at Rouen, see page 33.

9. AR. $46\frac{4}{10}$. FR Λ HCORVM Ξ BT Ξ TH Δ LI Θ Ξ R Θ X Same type as No. 6. M. M. Fleur de lis.

SIT Ξ ROM Θ H Ξ DNI Ξ B Θ H Δ DI Δ TV Same type as No. 6. M. M. Fleur de lis.

Wise, Bodl. Cat. Tab. xxi. Ducarel, Pl. iii. fig. 44. Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 14.

10. AR. 49. FR Λ HCORVM Ξ BT Ξ TH Δ LI Θ Ξ R Θ X Same type as No. 6. M. M. Crown of Thorns.

SIT Ξ ROM Θ H Ξ DNI Ξ B Θ H Δ DI Δ TV Same type as No. 6. M. M. Crown of Thorns.

For varieties of *Grand Blanc* see *Pembroke Cat. Ducarel, Pl. viii. fig. 112. M. M. Fleur de lis. Leake, 2d Ser. Pl. ii. fig. 20. Ducarel, Pl. iv. fig. 48. M. M. Rose. Ducarel, Pl. xiv. fig. 23. M. M. Mullet. Pl. xiv. figg. 26 and 37. M. M. Knott. Pl. xiv. fig. 27. Catherine Wheel? and Mullet.*

Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, were from Mr. Roberts's collection.

PETIT BLANC*

11. AR. $23\frac{1}{10}$. h Θ HRI Δ VS Ξ R Θ X Two shields, one bearing arms of France, the other, those of France and England quarterly. M. M. Crown.

SIT Ξ ROM Θ Ξ DNI Ξ B Θ H Δ DI Δ TV Cross Calvary between the letters h R. M. M. Crown.

Pl. iii. fig. 4. Ducarel, Pl. vii. fig. 92. Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 16.

From Mr. Roberts's collection.

12. AR. $24\frac{8}{10}$. h Θ HRI Δ VS Ξ R Θ X Same type as No. 11. M. M. Lion.

* So called by Haultin.

SIT: NOMA: DNI: BETHADITV. Same type as No. 11. M. M. Lion.

Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xii. fig. 1. See also *Haultin, cxxv. Ducarel, Pl. ii. fig. 21*; and for a somewhat different type, *Haultin, cxxvii. Ducarel, Pl. ii. fig. 22. Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 15. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xii. fig. 2.*

DENIER PARISIS.*

13. Billon. 16 $\frac{2}{10}$. FRADORV-Z-Λ6L-RΘX. The name **ἩΘΡΙ** with crown above; Fleur de lis, and lion passant guardant, below.

PARISIVSΘDIVIS Cross, patée at the ends, flurt, extending through legend. M. M. Crown.

Pl. iii. fig. 5. Ducarel, Pl. ii. fig. 27. Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 17. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xii. fig. 4.

From Mr. Roberts's Collection.

See also *Haultin, cxxix. Leake, 2d Ser. Pl. iii. fig. 24. Wise, Bodl. Cat. Tab. xxi.*

14. Billon. 16 $\frac{7}{10}$. FRADORV-Z-Λ6L RΘX The name **ἩΘΡΙ** with crown above.

PARISIVSΘDIVIS Cross, patée, flurt, within inner circle. M. M. Crown.

Pl. iii. fig. 6. Haultin, cxxix. Ducarel, Pl. ii. fig. 29. Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 18. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xii. fig. 3.

This latter is erroneously copied, and called silver.

See also, *Wise, Bodl. Cat. tab. xxi.*

* So called by Leake, but by Haultin *Parisis Noir*.

DENIER TOURNOIS.*

15. Billon. $14\frac{6}{10}$. $h\epsilon H R I C V S \circ R \epsilon X$ Fleur de lis and lion passant guardant. M. M. Fleur de lis.

$T V R O H V S \circ F R \lambda H Q I \epsilon$ Cross, patée, within inner circle. M. M. Fleur de lis.

Pl. iii. fig. 7.

16. Billon. $14\frac{6}{10}$. $h\epsilon H R I C V S \text{---} \epsilon X$ Same type as No. 15. M. M. Crescent.

$T V R O H V S \dots F R \lambda H Q I \epsilon$ Same type as No. 15. M. M. Crescent.

Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xii. fig. 6.

17. Billon. $17\frac{8}{10}$. $\epsilon H R I C V S \circ R \epsilon X$ Same type as No. 15. M. M. obliterated.

$T V R O H V S \circ \dots \lambda H Q I \epsilon$ Same type as No. 15. M. M. Rose?

18. Billon. $13\frac{5}{10}$. $\clubsuit h \dots \dots R \epsilon X$ Lion passant guardant. Roundel under first letter of legend.†

$\dots R O N V S \dots \dots$ Plain cross, having in the centre the letter h, within a quatrefoil compartment.

Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 19. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xii. fig. 5.

These four pieces, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, were from Mr. Roberts's collection. No. 18, which is called by Snelling, a *Double Tournois*,

* Called by Haultin, *Petit Denier Tournois*.

† Probably struck at Rouen, see page 33.

without sufficient reason, was successively Sir Charles Frederick's, Mr. Southgate's, Mr. Tyssen's, Mr. Roberts's.

See also, *Haultin, cxxvii.* *Wise, Bodl. Cat. tab. xxi.* *Ducarel, Pl. ii. fig. 24.* *Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 20.* *Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xii. fig. 7.*

HENRY IV. V. VI.

GROAT.

1. AR. $56\frac{5}{10}$. HENRIC*DI*GRAT*REX*ANGL*FRANC. The King's bust, full-faced, crowned, within a compartment of double moulding of nine arches, three points of which on each side terminate in trefoils; an annulet at each side of the neck. M. M. Cross pierced.

POSVI*DEVM*ADIVTORE*MEVM—VILL*AD*ALISIA*

(Written in two concentric circles). Plain cross, patée at the ends, extending through both legends, having three roundels in each quarter, with an annulet between those in the second and third quarters. M. M. Cross pierced.

Pl. iii. fig. 1. Folkes and Ruding, Pl. iv. fig. 9.

From Mr. Roberts's collection

2. AR. $59\frac{8}{10}$ HENRIC*DI*GRAT*REX*ANGLIA*FRANC. Same type as No. 1, but all the points of the compartment terminate in a trefoil, except the two upper ones. M. M. Cross pierced.

POSVI·DĒVMꝰ·ADIVTORĒ·MĀVM—VILLꝰ·DꝰLISIĒꝰ

(*Written in two concentric circles.*) Same type
as No. 1. M. M. Cross pierced.

3. AR. $57\frac{7}{10}$. hĒNRIDꝰ·DIꝰ·GRꝰ·RĒXꝰ·ANGLꝰ·FRꝰNDꝰ Same type
as No. 1. M. M. Cross pierced.

POSVI·DĒVMꝰ·ADIVTORĒ·MĀVM—VILLꝰ·DꝰLISIĒꝰ

(*Written in two concentric circles.*) Same type
as No. 1. M. M. Cross pierced.

4. AR. $55\frac{6}{10}$. hĒNRIDꝰ·DIꝰ·GRꝰ·RĒXꝰ·ANGLꝰ·FRꝰNDꝰ Same type
as No. 1. M. M. Cross pierced.

POSVI·DĒVMꝰ·ADIVTORĒ·MĀVM—VILLꝰ·DꝰLISIĒꝰ

(*Written in two concentric circles.*) Same type
as No. 1, but without any annulet between
the roundels. M. M. Cross.

From Miss Banks's collection.

5. AR. $59\frac{6}{10}$. hĒNRIDꝰ·DIꝰ·GRꝰ·RĒXꝰ·ANGLꝰ·FRꝰNDꝰ Same
type as No. 1, but with a small trefoil to the
left of the crown. M. M. Cross pierced.

POSVI·DĒVMꝰ·ADIVTORĒ·MĀVM—VILLꝰ·DꝰLISIĒꝰ

(*Written in two concentric circles.*) Same type
as No. 1, but without the annulet in the se-
cond quarter. M. M. Cross.

6. AR. $59\frac{4}{10}$. hĒNRIDꝰ·DIꝰ·GRꝰ·RĒXꝰ·ANGLꝰ·FRꝰNDꝰ Same

type as No. 1, but without the annulet at each side of the neck. M. M. Cross pierced.

POSVI·DEVN·NDIVTOR·M·V·VILL·DL·LISIE·

(Written in two concentric circles.) Same type as No. 1, but without any annulet between the roundels. M. M. Cross.

7. AR. 59²₁₀. HENRIC·DI·GRA·R·X·N·GL·S·FR·N·D Same type as No. 1, but without the annulet at each side of neck. M. M. Cross pierced.

POSVI·DEVN·NDIVTOR·M·V·VIL·L·DL·LISIE·

(Written in two concentric circles.) Same type as No. 1, but without any annulets between the roundels. M. M. Cross.

8. AR. 60. HENRIC·DI·GRA·R·X·N·GL·S·FR·N·D Same type as No. 1, but without annulets at each side of neck. M. M. Cross pierced.

POSVI·DEVN·NDIVTOR·M·V·VIL·L·DL·LISIE·

(Written in two concentric circles.) Same type as No. 1, but without any annulets between the roundels. M. M. Cross.

9. AR. 57. HENRIC·DI·GRA·R·X·N·GL·S·FR·N·D Same type No. 1, but without annulets at each side of neck. M. M. Cross pierced.

POSVI·DĒVM·NDIVTORĒ·MĒVM—VIL·L·D·ALISIE·

(Written in two concentric circles.) Same type as No. 1, but without any annulets between the roundels. M. M. Cross.

10. AR. 58. hĒNRID·DI·6RĀ·RĒX·N6L·S·FRĀND Same type as No. 1, but without annulets at each side of neck. M. M. Cross patonce.

POSVI·DĒVM·NDIVTORĒ·MĒVM—VIL·L·D·ALISIE·

(Written in two concentric circles.) Same type as No. 1, but without annulets between the roundels. M. M. Cross.

Pl. iii. fig. 2.

From Mr. Roberts's collection.

11. AR. 57 $\frac{8}{10}$. hĒNRID·DI·6RĀ·RĒX·N6L·S·FRĀND Same type as No. 1, but without annulets at each side of neck. M. M. Cross patonce.

POSVI·DĒVM·NDIVTORĒ·MĒVM—VIL·L·D·ALISIE·

(Written in two concentric circles.) Same type as No. 1, but without annulets between the roundels. M. M. Cross.

From Mr. Roberts's collection.

12. AR. 56 $\frac{3}{10}$. hĒNRI·DI·6RĀ·RĒX·N6L·S·FRĀND' Same type as No. 1, but without annulets at each side of neck. M. M. Cross patonce.

POSVI·DĒVM·NDIVTORĒ·MĒVM—VIL·L·D·LISIE·

(Written in two concentric circles.) Same type as No. 1, but without annulets between the roundels. M. M. Cross.

From Miss Banks's collection.

13. AR. 58 $\frac{1}{10}$. hĒNRID·DI·6R·RĒX·NDGL·S·FR·ND Same type as No. 1, but without annulets at each side of neck, and only the three points of the compartment to the left of the head terminate in trefoils. M. M. Cross patonce.

POSVI·DĒVM·NDIVTORĒ·MĒVM—VIL·L·D·LISIE·

(Written in two concentric circles.) Same type as No. 1, but without annulets between the roundels. M. M. Cross.

HALF GROAT.

14. AR. 29 $\frac{4}{10}$. hĒNRID·DI·6R·RĒX·NDGL·S·FR' Same type as No. 1. M. M. Cross.

POSVI·DĒVM·NDIVTORĒ·M'—VILL·D·LISIE·

(Written in two concentric circles.) Same type as No. 1.

Pl. iii. fig. 3.

From Mr. Roberts's collection.

15. AR. 27 $\frac{2}{10}$. hĒNRID·DI·6R·RĒX·NDGL·S·F' Same type as No. 1. M. M. Cross.

POSVI·DĒVM·N·ADIVTORĒ·MĒVM—VILL·N·D·NLIS·

(*Written in two concentric circles.*) Same type as No. 1. M. M. Cross.

From Miss Banks's collection.

16. AR. 29 $\frac{3}{10}$. hĒNRID·....R·N·RĒX·N·6L·S·FR Same type as No. 1. M. M. Cross pierced.

POSVI·DĒVM·N·ADIVTORĒ·M·—VILL·N·D·NLIS·

(*Written in two concentric circles.*) Same type as No. 1.

17. AR. 27 $\frac{2}{10}$. hĒNRID·DI·6R·N·RĒX·N·6L·S·F Same type as No. 1, but without annulets on each side of neck. M. M. Cross.

POSVI·DĒVM·N·ADIVTORĒ·MĒVM—VIL·L·N·D·NLIS·

(*Written in two concentric circles.*) Same type as No. 1, but without annulets between the roundels. M. M. Cross.

Pl. iii. fig. 4.

From Mr. Roberts's Collection.

18. AR. 29 $\frac{1}{10}$. hĒNRID·DI·6R·N·RĒX·N·6L·S·F Same type as No. 1, but without annulets at each side of neck. M. M. Cross patonce.

POSVI·DĒVM·N·ADIVTORĒ·MĒVM—VIL·L·N·D·NLIS·

(*Written in two concentric circles.*) Same type as No. 1, but without annulets between the roundels. M. M. Cross.

19. AR. $28\frac{3}{10}$. HENRIC DI GRÆ REX ANGLÆ F. Same type as No. 1, but without annulets at each side of neck. M. M. Cross patonce.

POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM—VIL LÆ DÆ LISIÆ

(Written in two concentric circles.) Same type as No. 1, but without annulets between the roundels. M. M. Cross.

PENNY.

20. AR. $13\frac{8}{10}$. HENRICVS REX ANGLIÆ The King's bust, full-faced, crowned; an annulet at each side of neck. M. M. Cross.

VILLÆ DÆ LISIÆ Cross, patée at the ends, extending through the legend; having three roundels in each quarter, with an annulet between those in the second and third quarters.

Pl. iii. fig. 5.

From Mr. Roberts's collection.

21. AR. 15. HENRICVS REX ANGLIÆ Same type as No. 20. M. M. Cross pierced.

VILLÆ DÆ LISIÆ Same type as No. 20.

From Mr. Roberts's collection.

22. AR. $13\frac{8}{10}$. HENRICVS REX ANGLIÆ Same type as No. 20, but without annulet at each side of neck. M. M. Cross patonce.

VIL.....:DALISIE* Same type as No. 20, but without annulets between the roundels.

*Pl. iii. fig. 6.**

From Mr. Roberts's collection.

23. AR. 14 $\frac{1}{10}$. HENRICVS REX ANGLIE Same type as No. 20, but without annulets at each side of neck. M. M. obliterated, but probably Cross patonce.

VIL:LA:DALISIE Same type as No. 20, but without annulets between the roundels, M. M. Cross.

HALFPENNY.

24. AR. 7 $\frac{1}{10}$. HENRIC REX ANGL' Same type as No. 20, M. M. Cross.

VILLAN:DALIS* Same type as No. 20.

Pl. iii. fig. 7.

From Mr. Roberts's collection.

25. AR. 8. HENRIC REX ANGL Same type as No. 20, but without annulet at each side of neck. M. M. Cross.

* This figure is not quite correct. The mint mark is a cross patonce, not as in the plate a cross crosslet. The two last letters of VILLA are quite obliterated, and probably there was a lozenge between the letters LL of that word; as upon the piece No. 23, and upon all the larger denominations of these coins which have a cross patonce for mint mark.

VIL♦LΛ QΛLIS* Same type as No. 20, but
without annulets between the roundels.

Pl. iii. fig. 8.

From Mr. Roberts's collection.

26. AR. $6\frac{5}{10}$. **hENRIC*REX♦ANGL** Same type as No. 20, but
without annulet at each side of neck. M. M.
Cross.

VIL...LΛ QΛLIS* Same type as No. 20, but
without annulets between the roundels.

From Miss Banks's collection.

27. AR. $6\frac{4}{10}$. **hENRICVS REX♦ANGL** Same type as No. 20,
but without annulet at each side neck. M M.
Cross patonce.

VIL♦LΛ*QΛLISIE♦ Same type as No. 20, but
without annulets between the roundels.

From Mr. Roberts's collection..

FARTHING.

28. AR. $3\frac{6}{10}$. **hENRIC♦REX...ANGL** Same type as No. 20, but
without annulet at each side of neck. M. M.
Cross.

VIL♦LΛ QAL..... Same type as No. 20, but
without annulets between the roundels.

Pl. iii. fig. 9.

From Mr. Roberts's collection.

PERKIN WARBECK.

GROS.

1. AR. 59 $\frac{6}{10}$. DOMIN ϵ *S π LVVM*F π Q R ϵ 6 ϵ M π Within a compartment of double moulding of five arches, is a shield bearing the arms of France and England quarterly, crowned between a fleur de lis, and rose, each crowned. M. M. Lion passant guardant.

M π N π I π T ϵ CH ϵ L π PH π R ϵ S π I π R π R π Within a compartment of double moulding of four large and as many small arches alternately is a fleur de lis and lion passant guardant; above, an arched crown; below, a rose. M. M. Lion passant guardant.

Pl. iii. fig. 1. Wise Bodl. Cat. xxi. Folkes and Ruding, Suppl. Pl. iii. fig. 33.

From Mr. Roberts's Collection. Mr. Tyssens had one, which at his sale was purchased for £7. 10s. by Mr. Dimsdale, at whose sale the same piece was sold for £19. 10s.

HENRY VIII.

1. AR. $52\frac{2}{10}$. HENRIC:8. DI. GRA. FRANCIE: ET: ANGLIE: REX

Shield crowned bearing the arms of France and England quarterly, between a fleur de lis and a lion.

.I.5.I.3 CIVITAS TORNA CENSIS Cross voided, crossed with three lines within the inner circle, extending through the legend, and fourchée at the ends, having in the centre the letter H within a quatrefoil compartment. Fleur de lis in first and fourth quarter; lion passant in second and third.

Pl. iii. fig. 1. Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 26. Ruding, Suppl. Pt. ii. Pl. xii. fig. 9..

This piece was successively Mr. Snelling's, Mr. Bartlet's, and Mr. Hodsol's, who paid for it £23. 2s.; it then passed to Mr. Tyssen, at whose sale it was purchased by Mr. Roberts, for £11. 11s.

2. AR. $42\frac{2}{10}$. HENRIC: DI: GRA: REX: FRANC: ANGLIE:

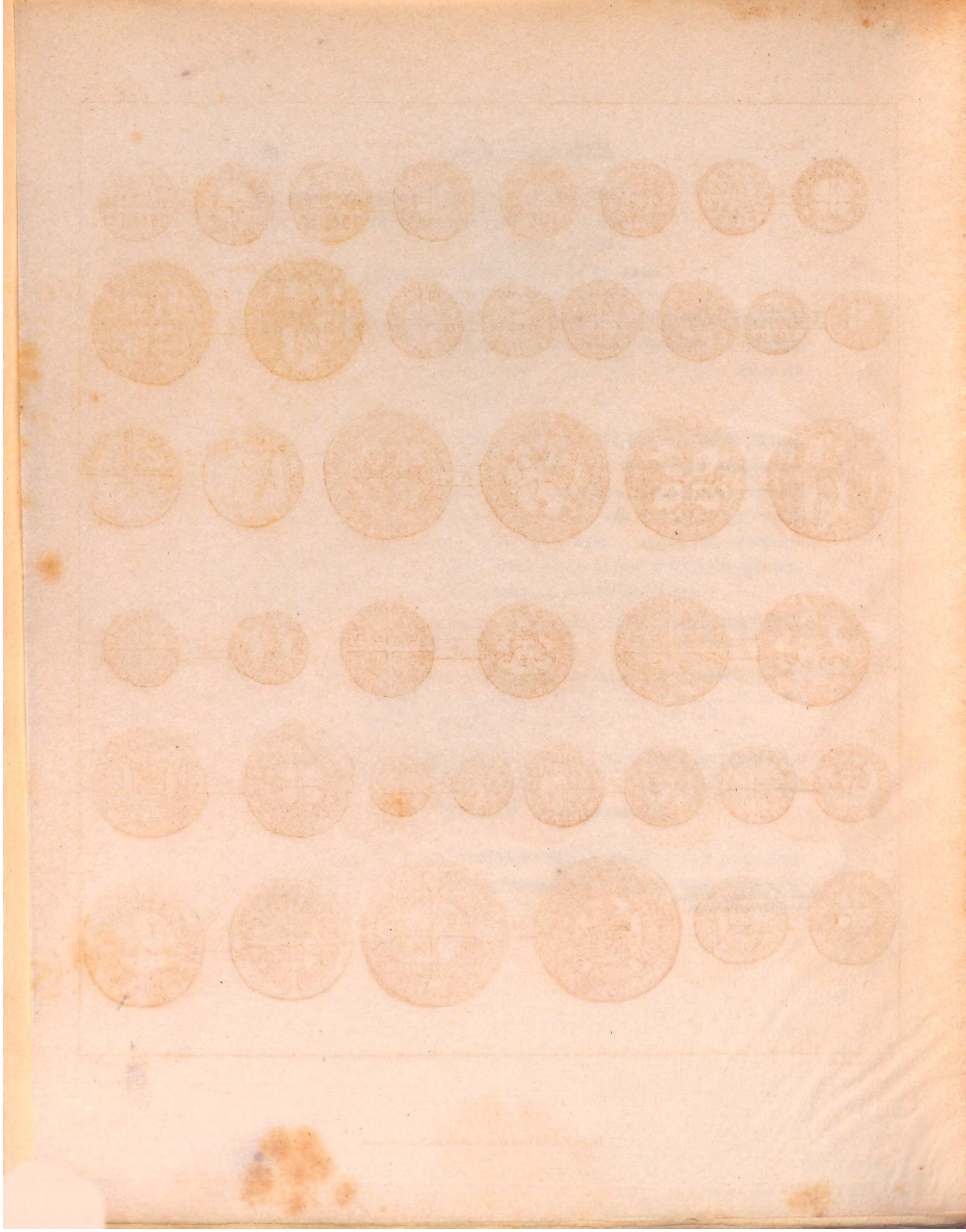
The King's bust, to the right, crowned.
M. M. the letter z crowned.

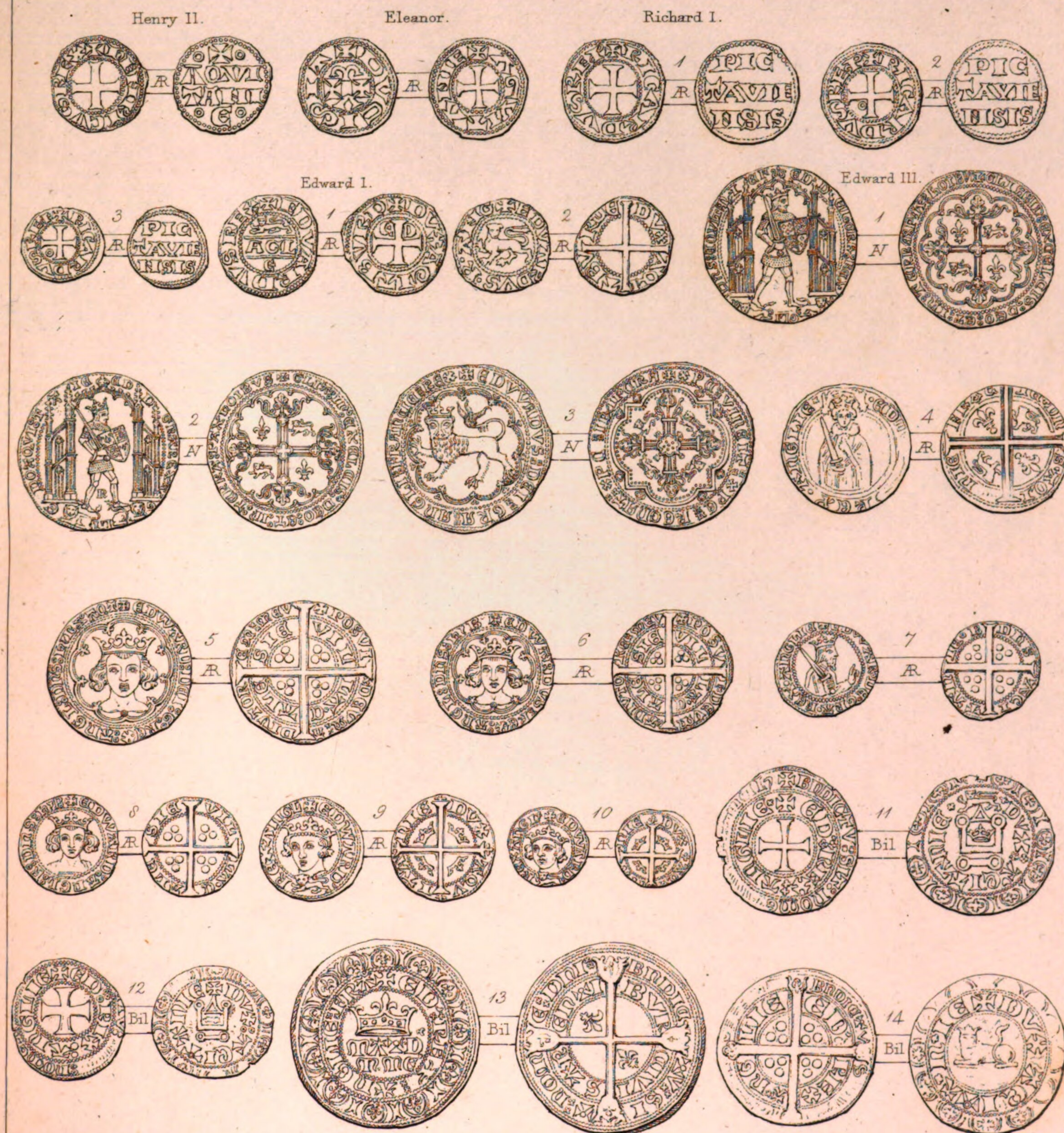
CIVITAS TORNA Cross patée fourchée, extending through the legend, and sur-

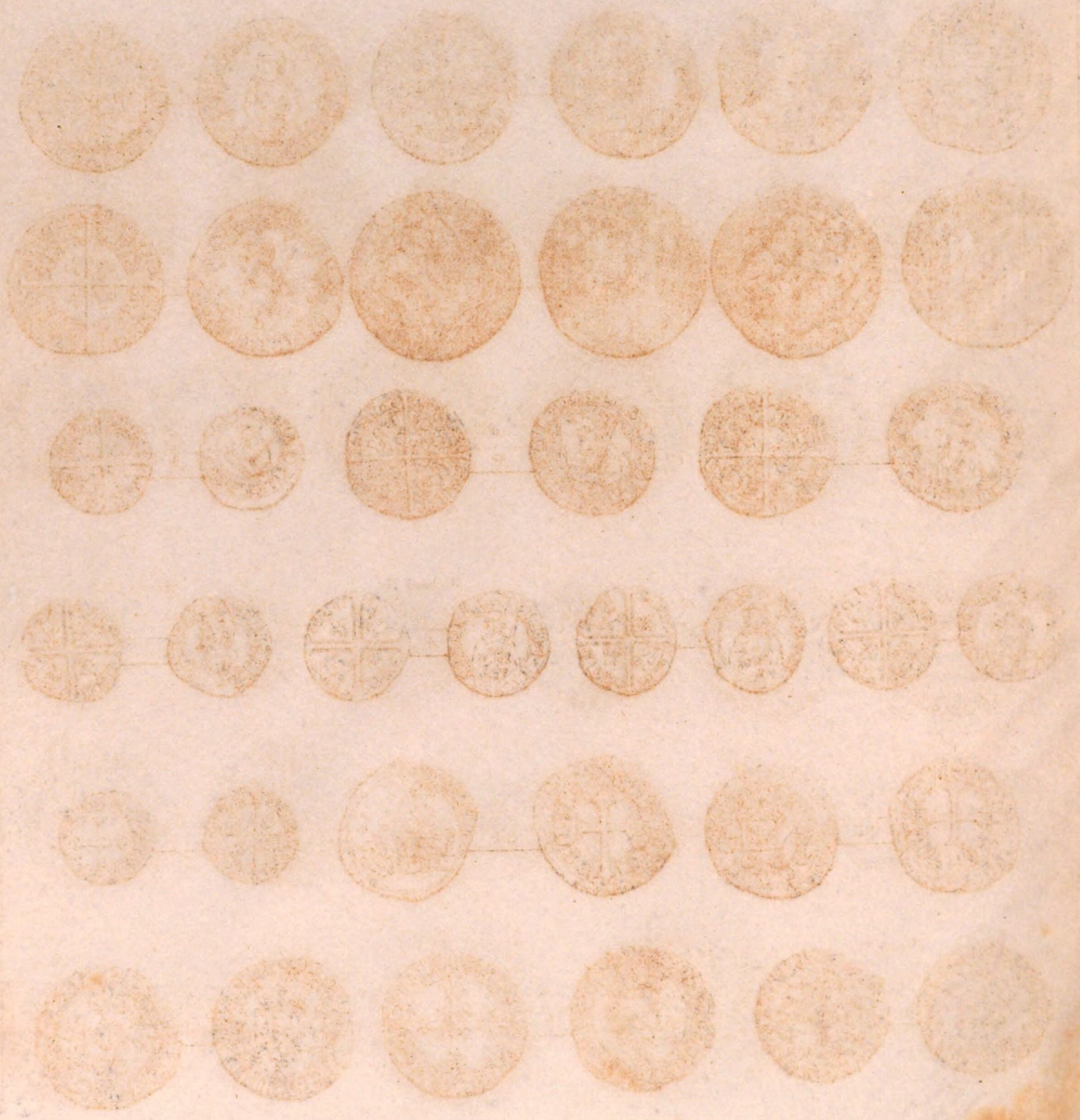
mounted by a shield, bearing the arms of France and England quarterly. M. M. the letter $\mathfrak{z}$ crowned.

*Pl. iii. fig. 2. Wise Bodl. Cat. xxi. Snelling, Pl. ii. fig. 28.
Folkes and Ruding. Pl. vii. fig. 13.*

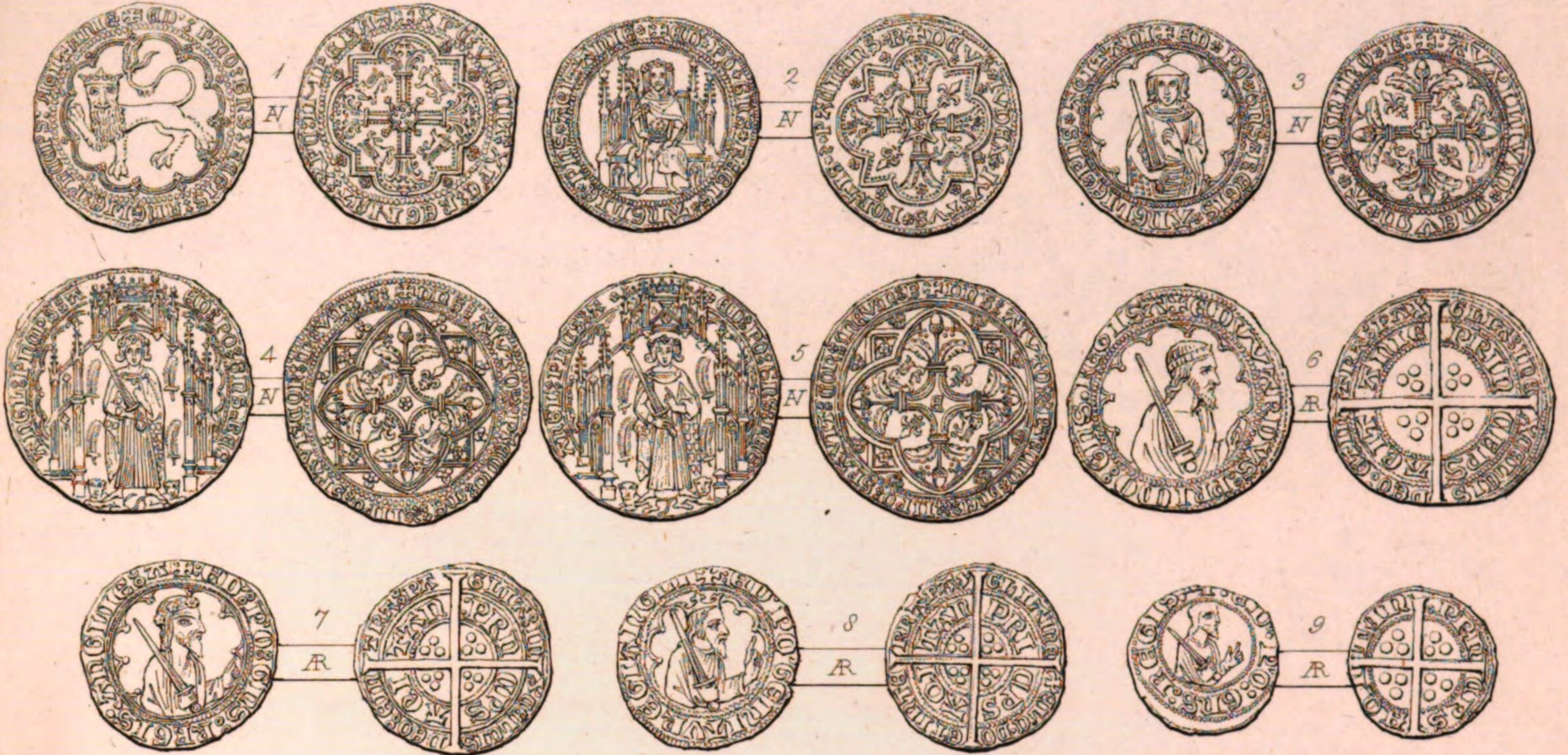
From Miss Banks's collection, having been exchanged for the one which had been in Mr. Roberts's possession.





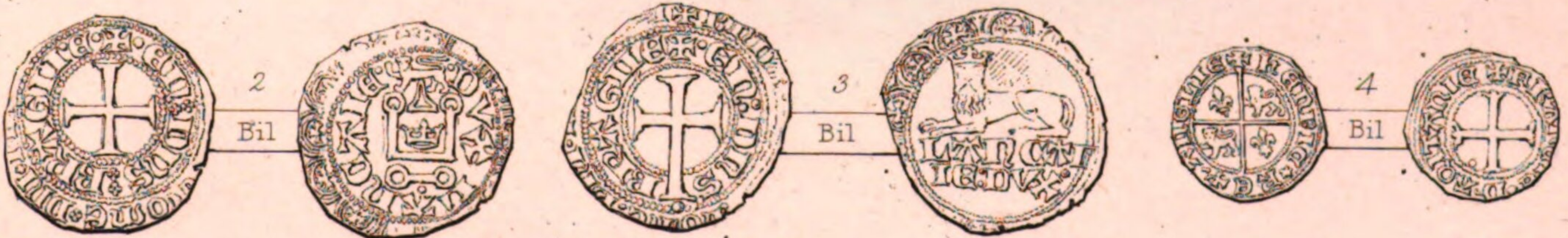


Edward the black Prince.

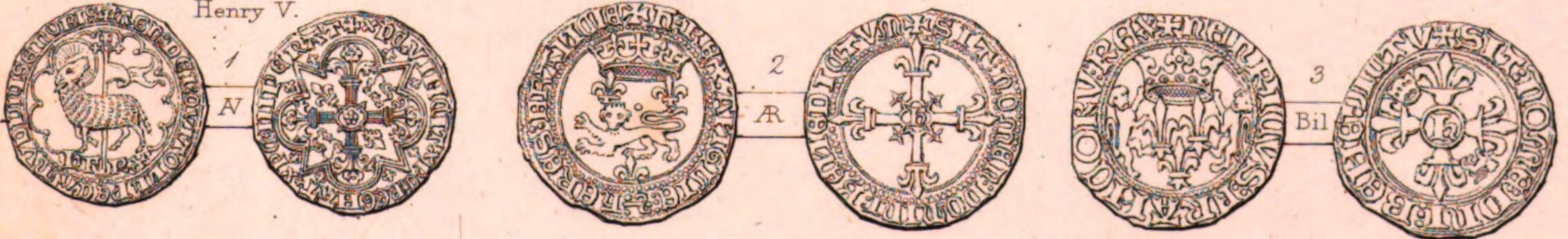


Richard II.

Henry IV.

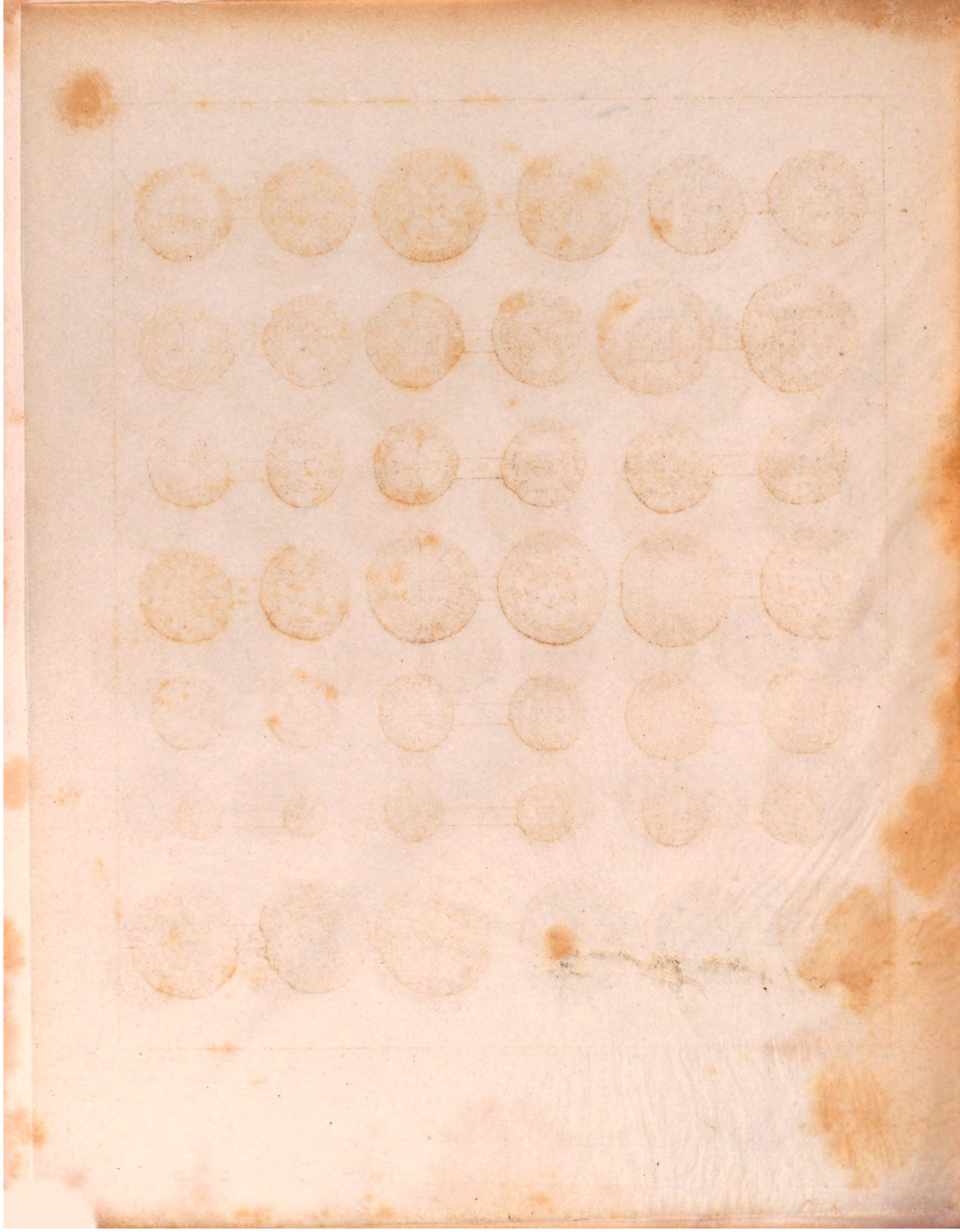


Henry V.



H. Corbould del.

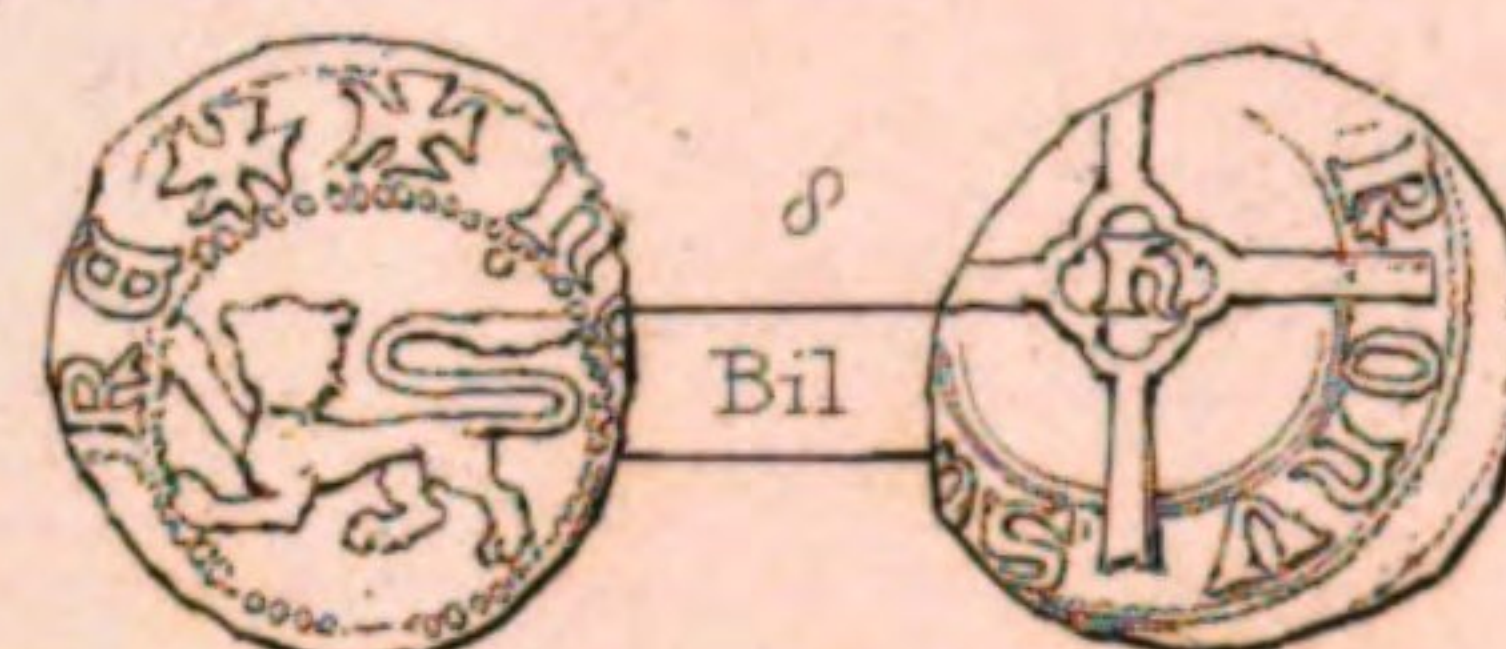
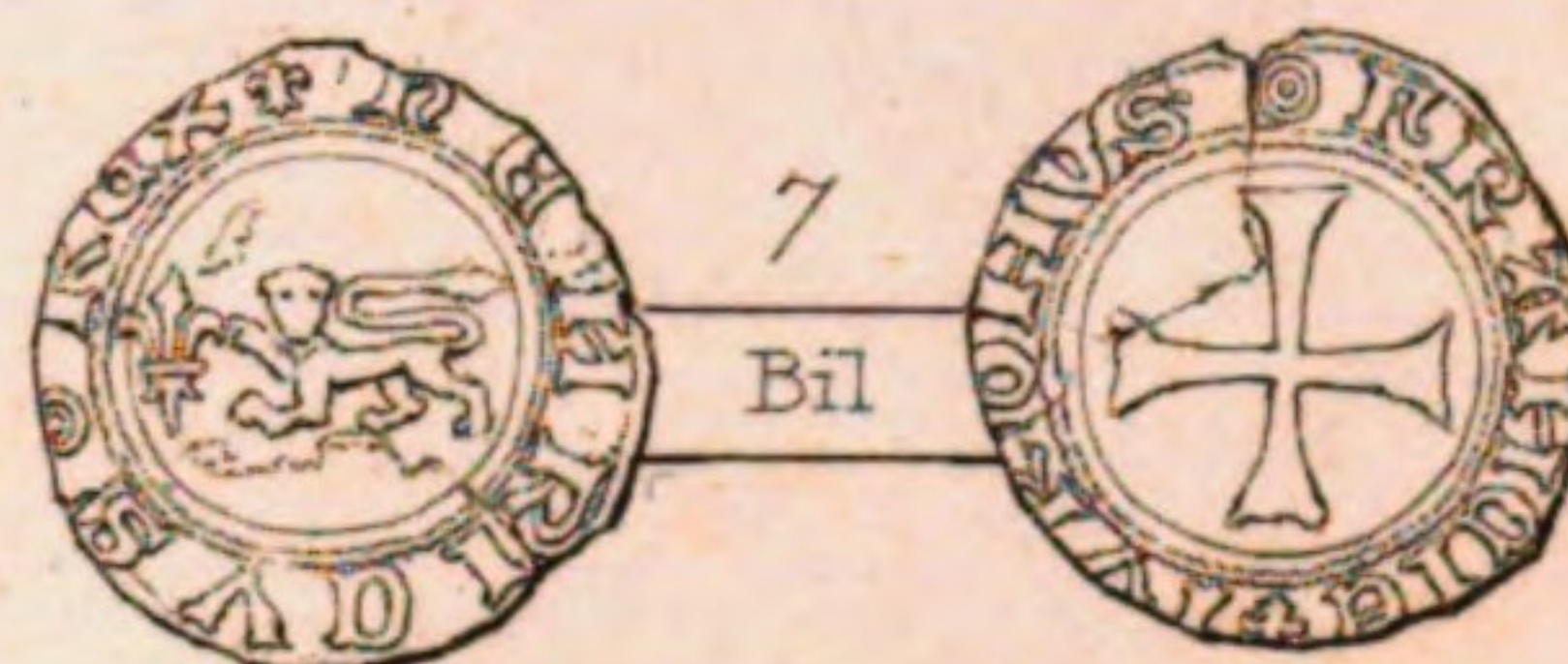
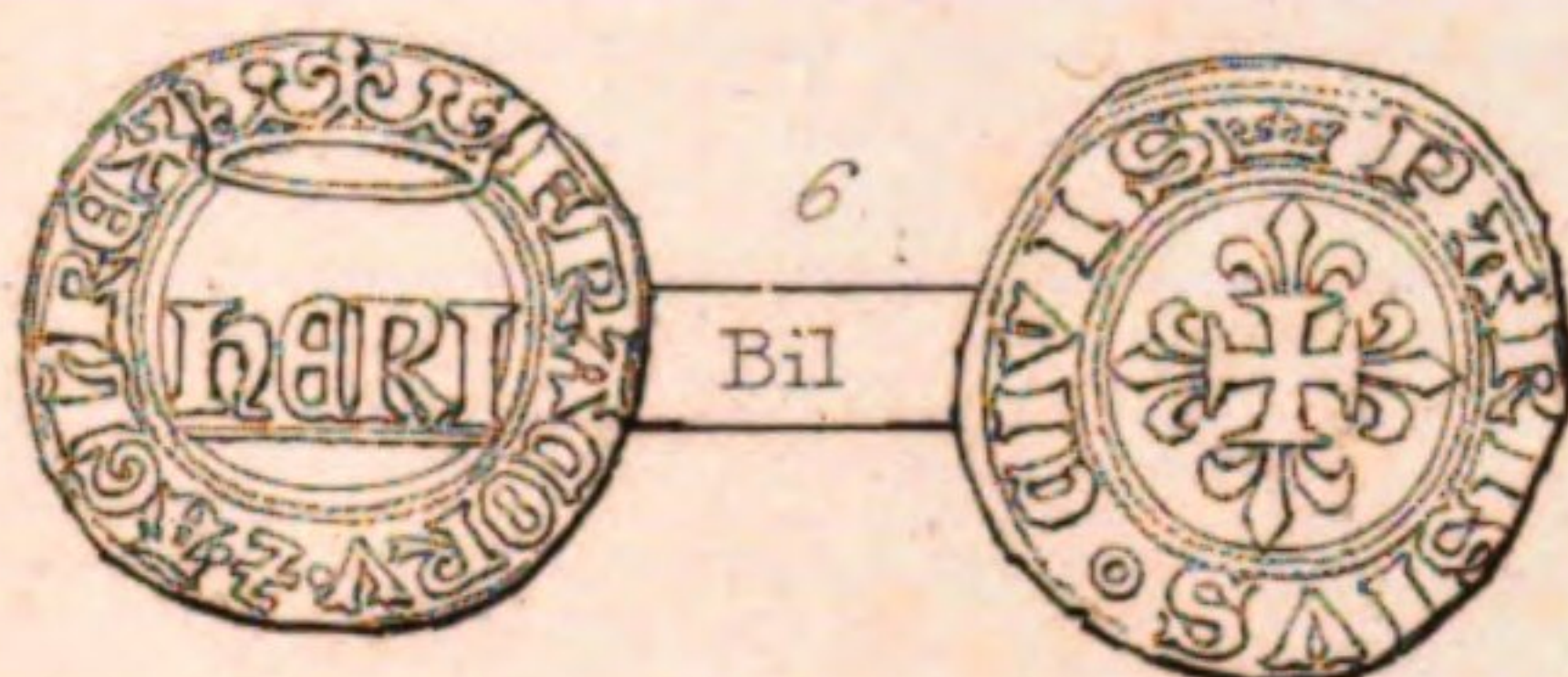
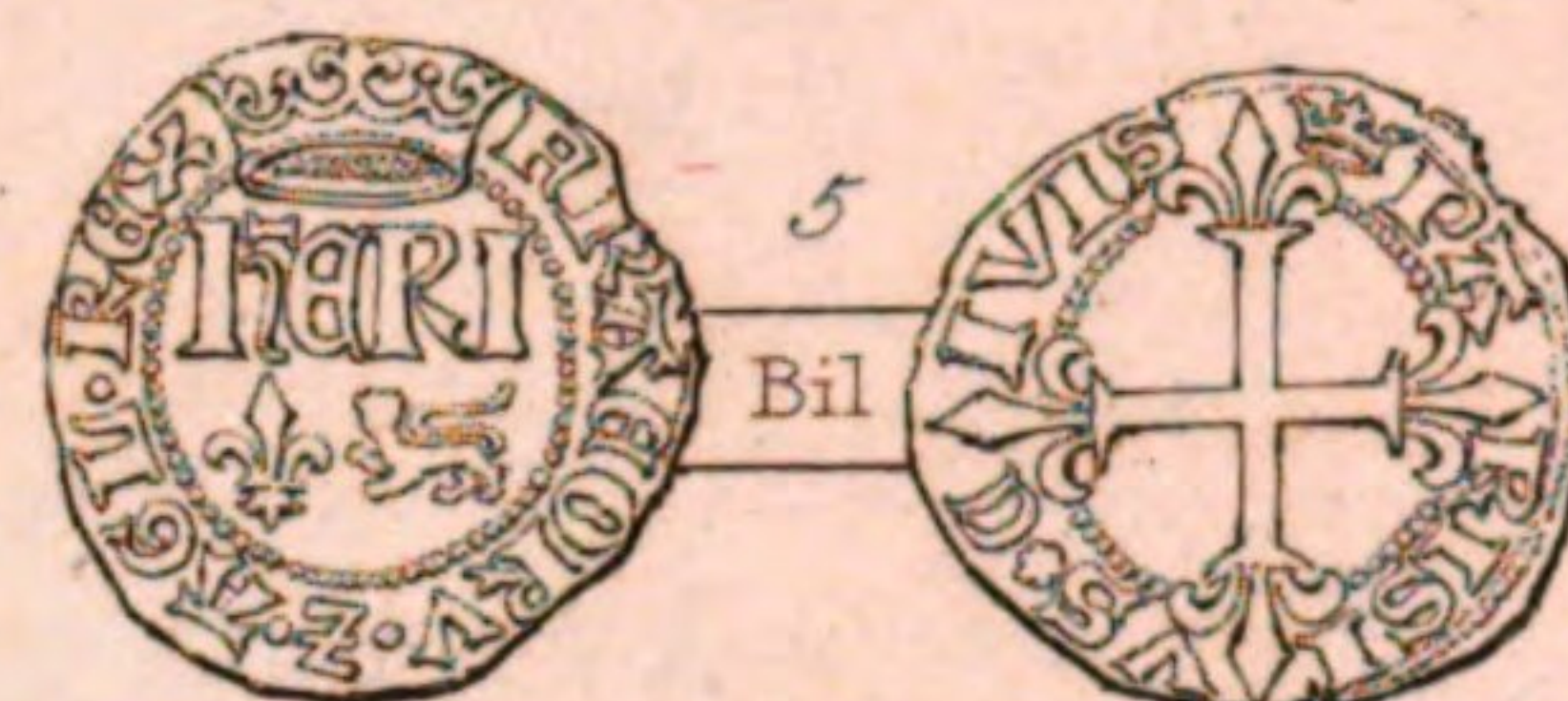
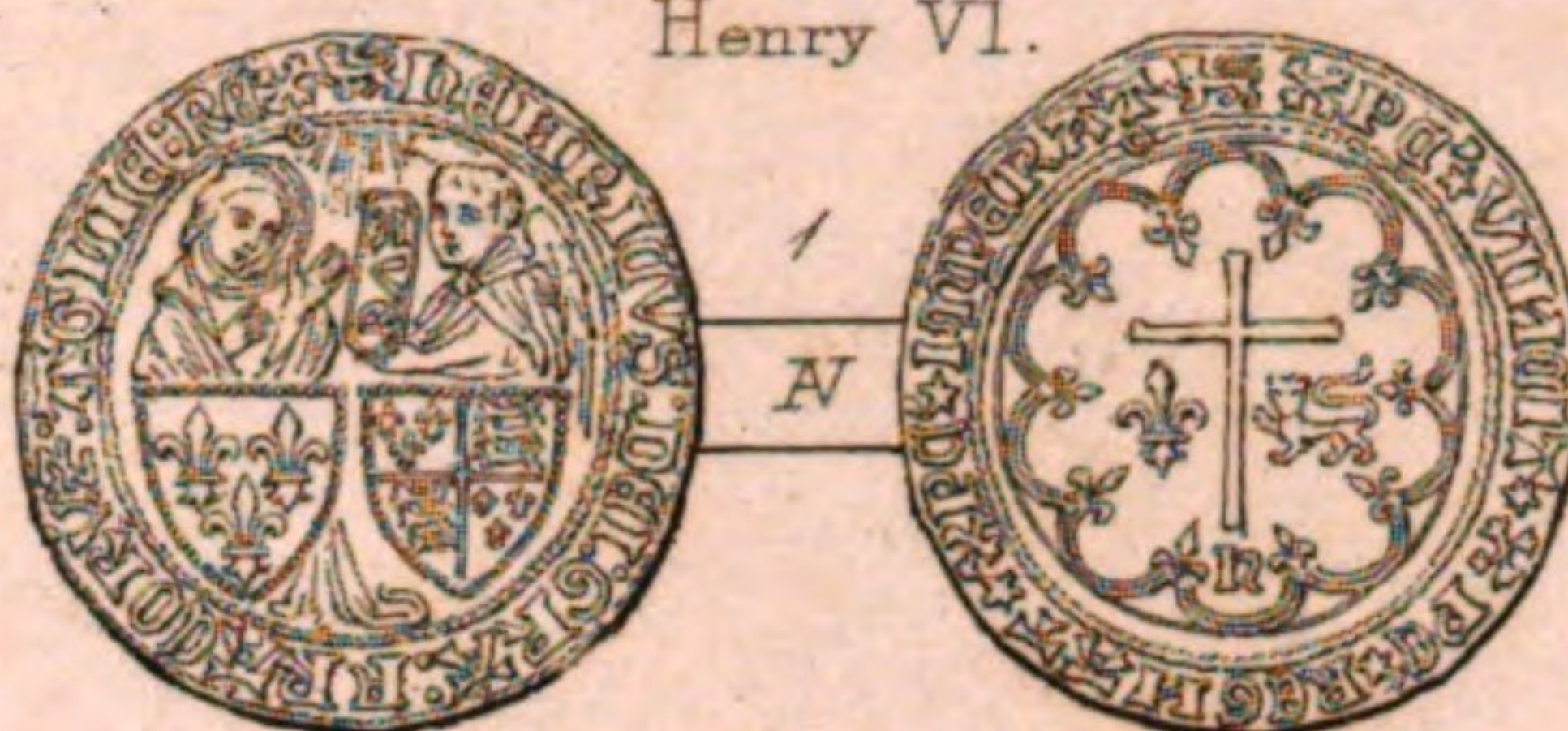
H. Moses sculp.



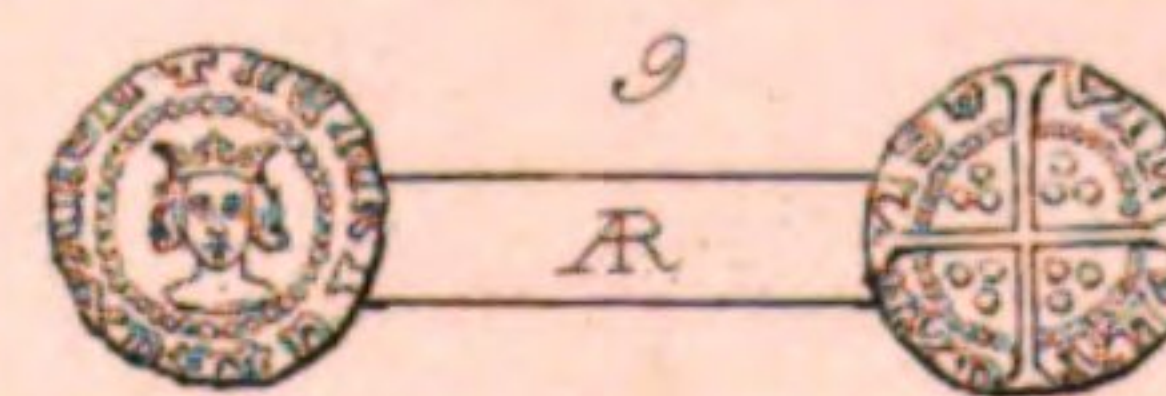
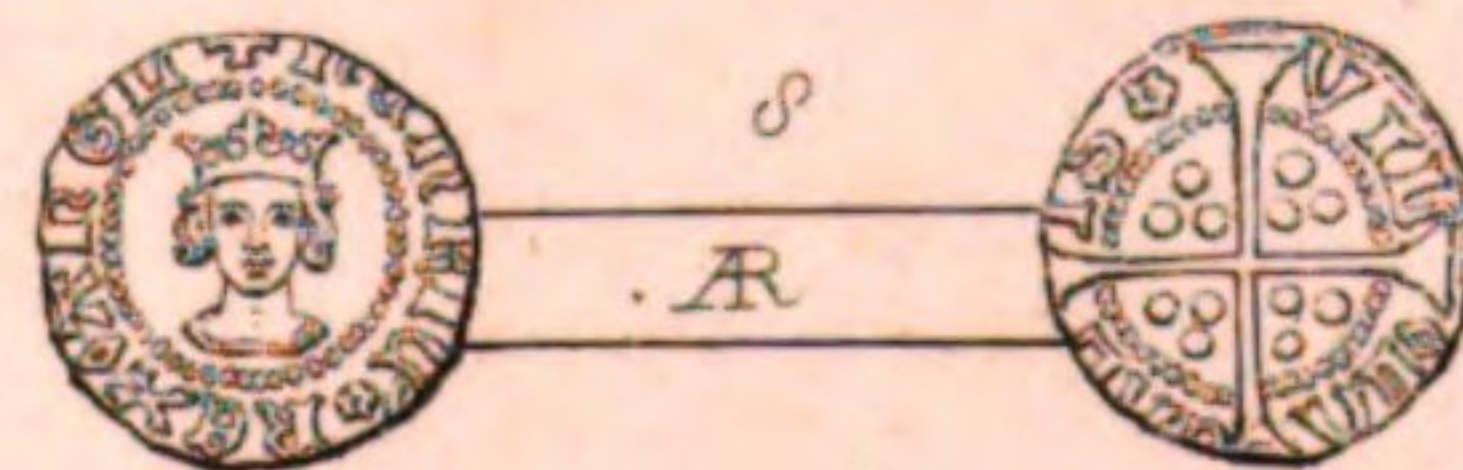
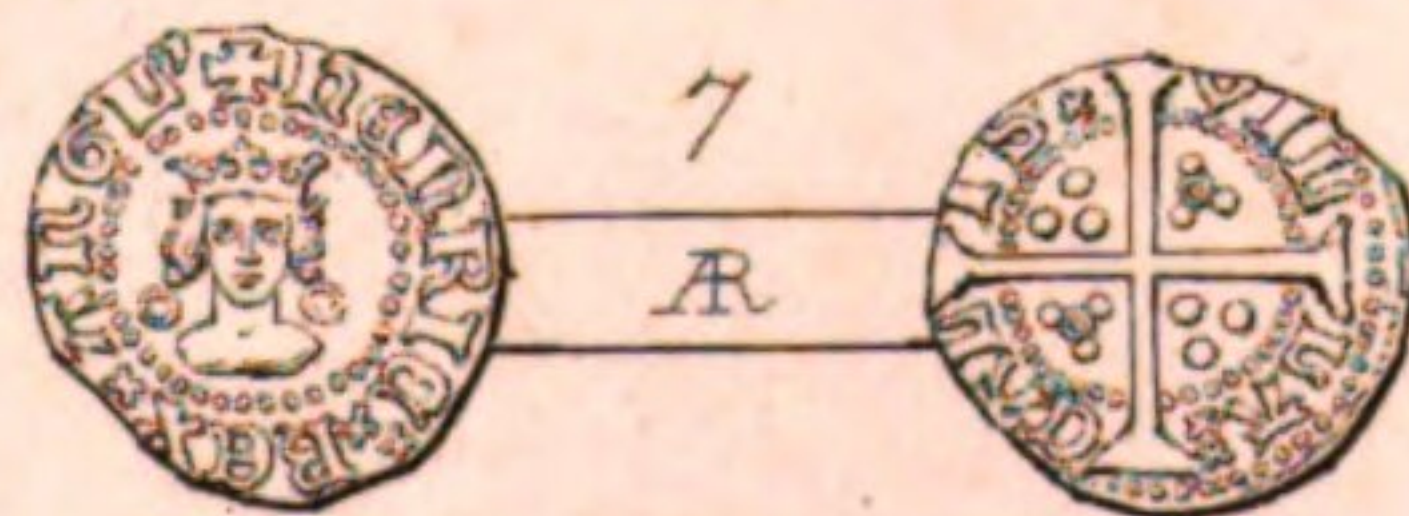
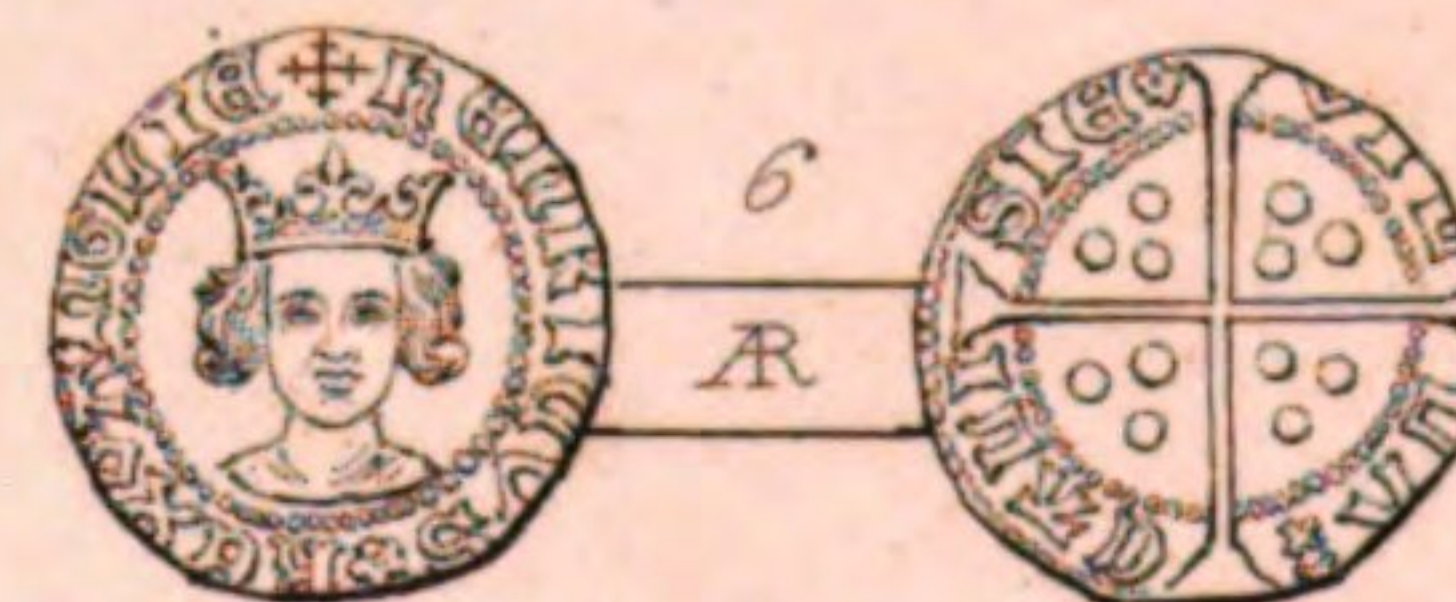
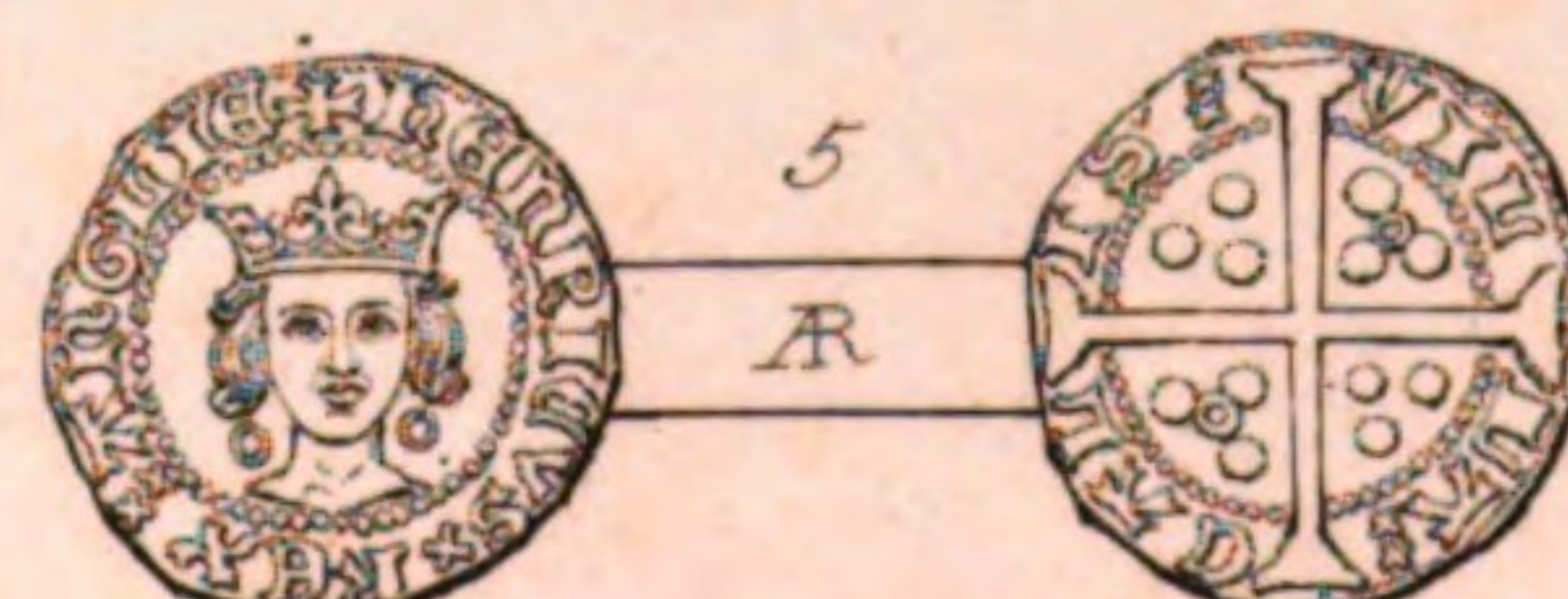
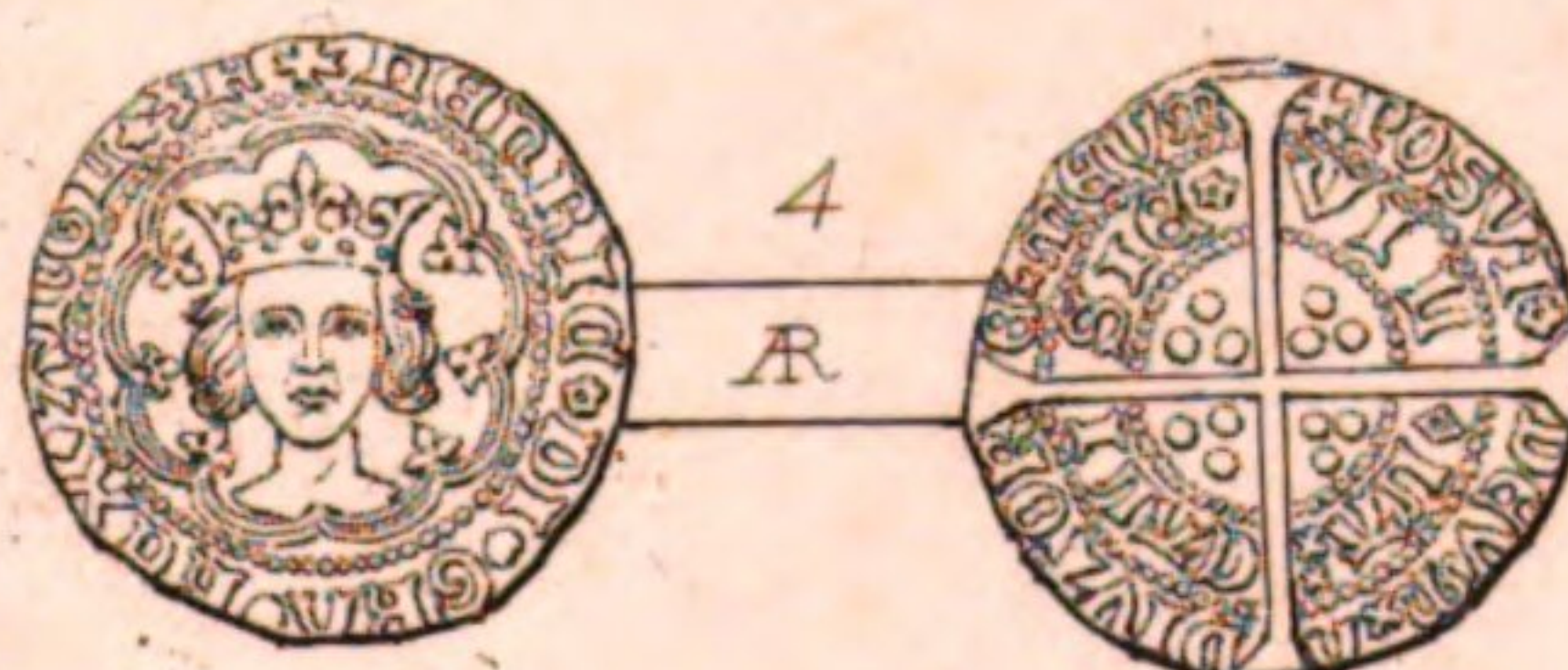
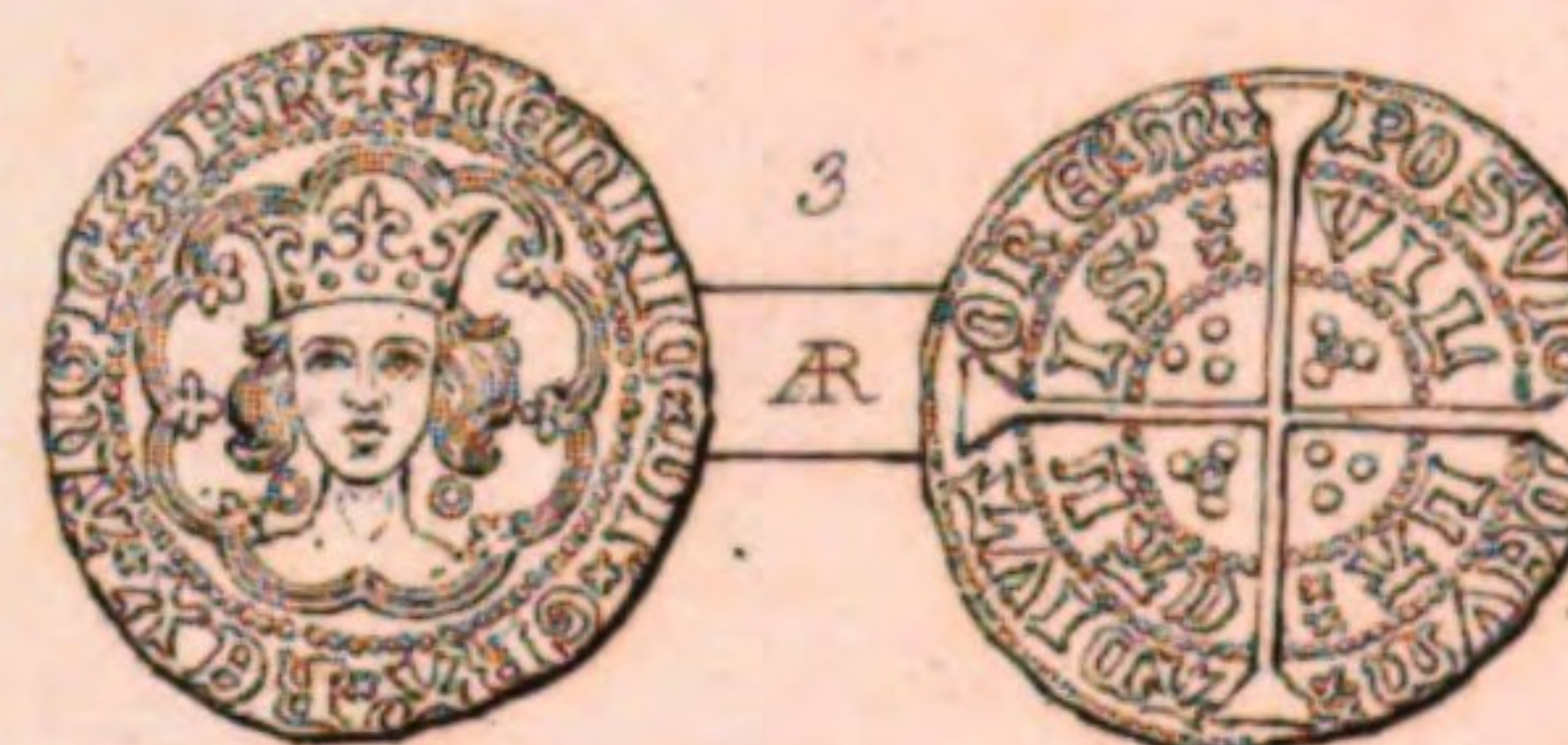
Henry V.



Henry VI.



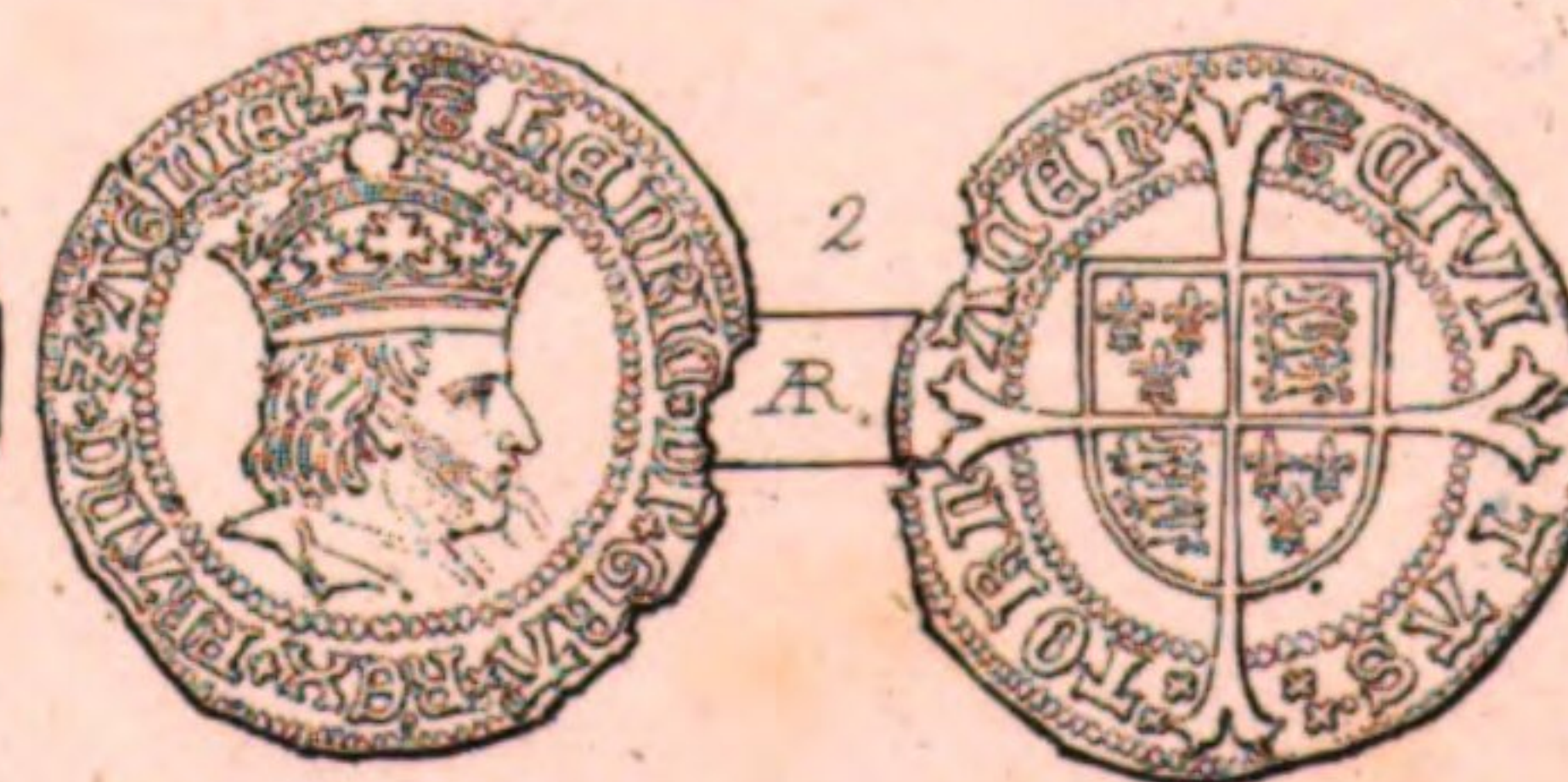
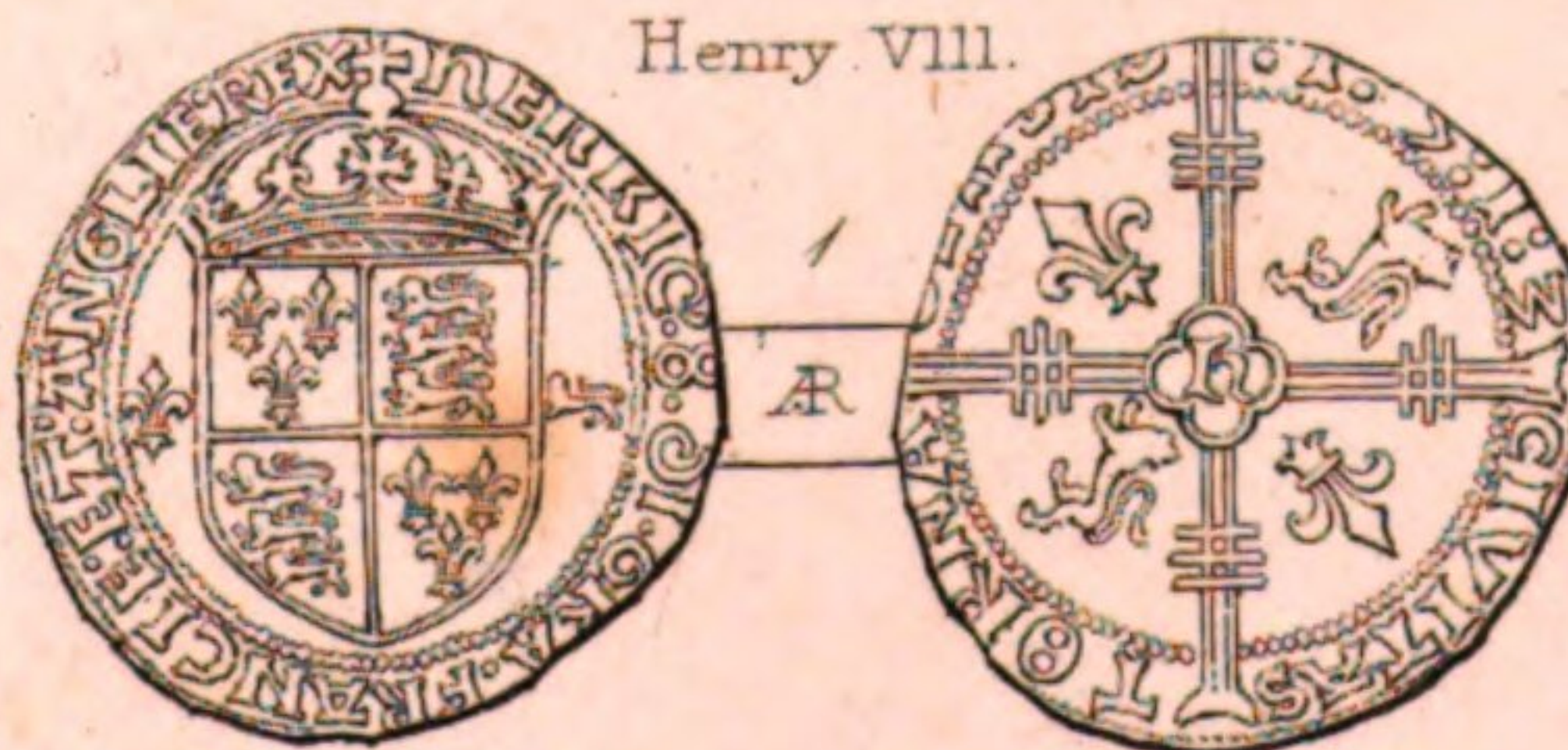
Henry IV. V. VI.



Perkin Warbeck.



Henry VIII.



H. Corbould del.

H. Moses sculp.

Combe, Taylor / Combe, Taylor, / Hawkins, Edward

Description of the Anglo-Gallic Coins in the British Museum

London 1826

2 Num.rec. 19

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